



The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pheroze Shah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Arslvi



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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1937

PRICE: ONE ANNA

Plan To Meet Fascist Attack On India?

**Military Air Base
On Mekran Coast
STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE
OF GWADUR
Final Link In Britain's New
Eastern Aerial Chain**

KARACHI, December 28. The "Karachi Daily" understands that the military authorities are now busily engaged on plans for the conversion of the Gwadur civil aerodrome into a large-scale military air base as, according to well-informed circles, Gwadur has assumed first-class strategic importance in view of the role it will be expected to play in the defence of Karachi and other Western Indian towns from aerial attack.

THE PAPER FURTHER UNDERSTANDS THAT THE NEW BASE IS EXPECTED TO BE COMPLETED SHORTLY AND WILL BE USED ONLY BY R. A. F. SQUADRONS IN THE EVENT OF WAR. IT WILL BE EQUIPPED WITH A HEAVY CONCENTRATION OF AIR POWER MAKING KARACHI A BASE OF SECONDARY IMPORTANCE.

Being in the farthest corner of British Indian territory the new base will, it is pointed out, act as a final link in Britain's Near Eastern aerial defence chain, for with Aden in South-West, Bahrain in West and other British air bases in North-West, the new base will combine to make it virtually impossible for hostile aircraft from the West or from Eritrea (Africa) to evade interception before they reach Indian territory.—United Press.

(Gwadur situated on the Coast in the Mehman Province of South Baluchistan, practically within 40 miles off the Iranian (Persian) Frontier, suits admirably as the defence outpost of India and British Baluchistan. All ships and planes that proceed towards the East from the Red Sea or Europe can well be watched from this strategic post.)

**REBELS SEIZE
FRENCH SHIPS
Arrival of French Des-
troys Rescues Them**

PERPIGNAN, December 28. The French destroyer "Vauquelin" rescued the French freight steamer "Yolande" after the insurgent warships "Canarias" and "Almirante Cervera" stop ped "Yolande" and forced her to change her course.

The "Yolande" managed to send a rapid call for help before the insurgents ordered her to draw in her aerial. The insurgents, when challenged by "Vauquelin" which the "Yolande" was carrying arms whereupon "Vauquelin" replied that "Yolande" be taken to a French port and searched.—Reuter.

"Yolande" Searched

PERPIGNAN, Dec. 28. "Yolande" was searched by civil and military authorities at Port Vendais, who confirmed that the cargo was tobacco and beans as declared in the ship's papers.—Reuter.

PORT BOU SHELLED

PERPIGNAN, Dec. 28. Considerable damage has been done to the Spanish frontier town of Port Bou by six shells fired by "Almirante Cervera".—Reuter.

Steppani For Buenos Aires

CADIZ, Dec. 28. On an attempt to break the distance record for flight in a straight line, Sgt. Mario Steppani left at 12/40 p. m. heading for Buenos Aires.—Reuter.

**ITALIAN FIAT
REPUDIATED**

**Egyptian Excommunication
Of Puppet Archbishop
Of Abyssinia**

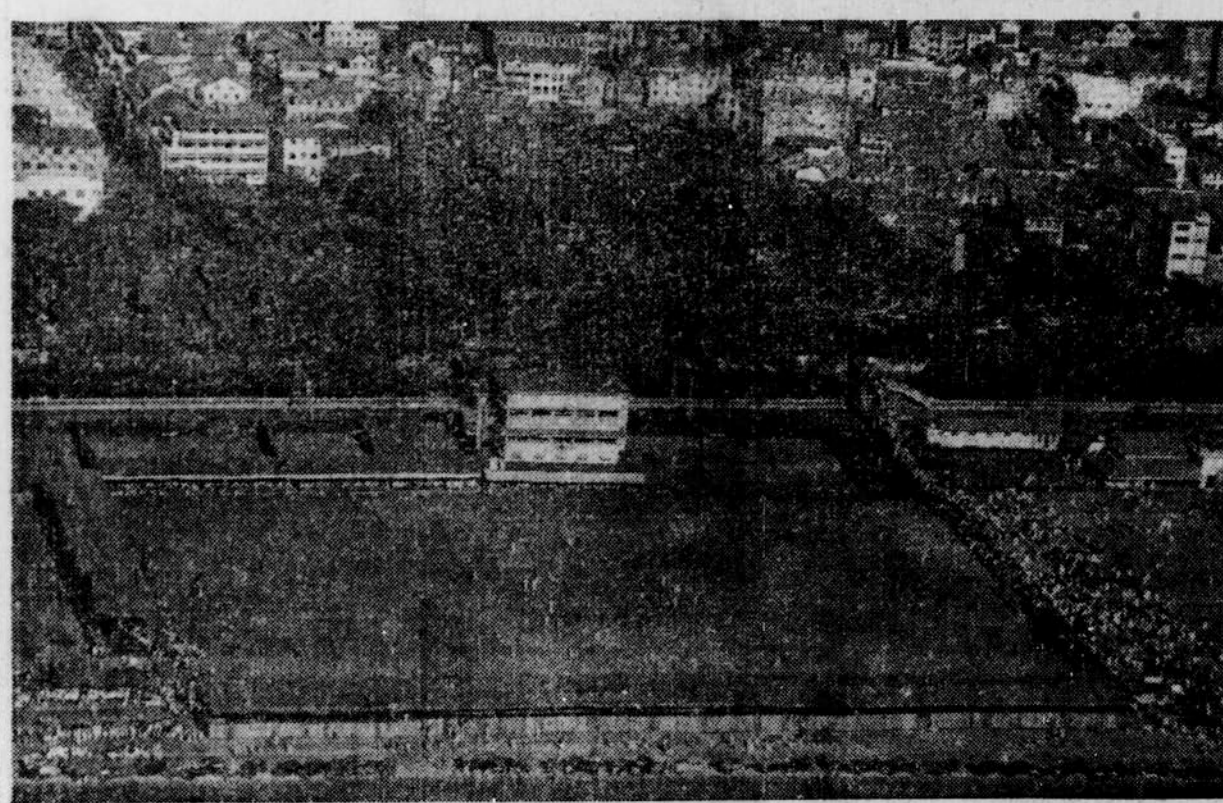
CAIRO, Dec. 28. The blind Abuna Abraham, whom the Italian authorities appointed as Archbishop and Patriarch of the Coptic Church in Abyssinia in the place of Abuna Kyrillos, has been excommunicated by the Coptic Holy Synod here. The Synod, presided over by Patriarch Yohannes XIX, repudiated the Italian fiat, separating the Abyssinian Church from the Coptic Patriarchate of Egypt and declared that Abuna Kyrillos remained the Archbishop. Abraham's colleagues have also been excommunicated and similar action will be taken in the case of anyone assuming office without the consent of Patriarch Yohannes, who as the Patriarch of the Coptic Church, will remain the head of the Church of Abyssinia.

Abraham had been summoned to appear before the Synod within five days to answer charges otherwise he would be adjudged guilty. To-day the excommunication followed.—Reuter.

**SEVERAL JEWS
ARRESTED**

**Sequel To Slaughtering Of
Animals According To
Religious Rites**

FRANKFURT ON MAIN, December 28. A number of Jews have been arrested as a result of the unearthing by the German Criminal Police of a large illegal trade in kosher meat, which flourished between Berlin and Frankfurt-on-Main since 1935. It is stated eight German butchers in the districts near Berlin permitted secret slaughtering of beasts according to Jewish ritual, which is always done in the presence of the Rabbi. This kosher meat was then distributed to Jewish butchers in Frankfurt, one of whom obtained from 6 to 8 hundred pounds of kosher meat in this manner. The Reich forbade in 1935 the Jewish ritual of slaughtering beasts.—Reuter.



An aerial view of the festival cricket match at Hindu Gymkhana.

Women Of West Look To India For Inspiration

**Need For United Drive
To Stem War Tides**

**Mrs. Pandit Pleads For Widening
Scope Of Conference**

NAGPUR, December 28. Amidst scenes of unprecedented enthusiasm the 12th session of the All-India Women's Conference commenced at 4 p. m. to-day under the presidency of Rajkumari Amrit Kaur. Over 200 delegates from all parts of India were present and visitors and ladies numbered 5,000.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

Prominent among those present were Smt. Jammalai Bajaj, the Hon. Dr. Khar, Dr. S. R. Hari Singh Gour, Dr. M. V. Joshi, the Hon. Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, the Hon. Mr. Mishra, the Hon. Mr. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Shukla, Mrs. Lancaster, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Lady Luckhmi Rajwade of Gwalior, Mrs. Swaminadhan, Dr. Malini Sukhtankar, Mr. T. J. Kedar Vice-Chancellor of the Nagpur University, Mrs. Sarala Devi, M.L.A. (Orissa), Mrs. Kale, Begum Aizaz Rasul, M.L.C. (U. P.), and others.

Momentous Sessions

Lady Parvati Chitnis, Chairwoman of the Reception Committee welcoming the delegates expressed delight at having Rajkumari Amrit Kaur as President of the momentous session and hoped that the present session would be as great a landmark in the history of the conference as the Nagpur session of the Indian National Congress in 1920.

A notable feature of the conference was that the speeches of the Chairwoman of the Reception Committee and of the President of the Conference were delivered in Hindi.

Messages Of Goodwill

Messages of goodwill were received from the Maharani of Baroda, the Maharani of Travancore, the Maharani of Vijaynagar, Dr. Mrs. Muthuluxmi Reddi, Mrs. Cousins, Lady Abdul Quadir, the Princess of Berar the Rani Saheba of Sangli, Mrs. Akatha Harrison, Dowager Maharani of (Continued on Page 11, Col. 5.)

**Nazi Raj For
Rumania**

**New Parliament Not To
Meet: Goga Party To
Form Govt.**

BUCHAREST, Dec. 28. Following an audience with the King in the afternoon, M. Tataru has announced that his Government resigned, despite his majority in the Senate, because they had not sufficient majority in the Chamber. Rumania is now faced with the possibility of being ruled by a non-Parliamentary Government on Fascist lines.

Following the defeat at the polls of the Government, the King sent for M. Octavian Goga, leader of the Ultra-Nationalist Christian Party, which is anti-Semitic with a Swastika badge.

M. Goga is now negotiating with a view to the immediate formation of a Nationalist Government, embracing the entire nationalist movement, but in opposition to the Iron Guard.

In the event of a Nationalist Government, the Rumanian is understood, will not be on a Parliamentary basis and the recently elected Parliament will not meet.—Reuter.

PHYSICAL CULTURE

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

Matunga Athletic Club

HARBANS SINGH

CHAMPION WRESTLER (All-Ind.)

OF THE ORIENT

WILL GIVE A LECTURE ON

"Importance Of Physical

Culture"

AT THE

Asthika Samaj Hall,

Matunga.

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY)

AT 8-30 P.M.

**SOOCHOW CREEK
CLOSED**

**Police Precautions When
Japanese Ships Pass**

SHANGHAI, Dec. 28. As a result of the grenade incident, the Settlement police are closing the bridges spanning the Soochow Creek to traffic whenever Japanese army vessels pass underneath.

A Japanese army spokesman considered that grenade offences were liable to punishment according to the Japanese Military Law, whenever committed, but emphasised that if foreigners were involved, regard would be paid to International Law.—Reuter.

**U. S. VOLUNTEERS FOR
CHINESE AIR FORCE**

SHANGHAI, Dec. 28. The Shanghai Press ascribes to the Chinese High Command the intention of training 30,000 Chinese airmen within a year, a third of whom are expected to be ready for active service in March and play an important part in the projected grand Chinese counter-offensive.

It is further reported that a second batch of the United States volunteers for service in the Chinese Air Force are proceeding to Hankow and include ten Majors who have served in the Great War and 90 pilots.

It is predicted that within a few months foreign volunteers alone will form an air force strong enough to contest the present Japanese aerial supremacy.—Reuter.

(Earlier News on Page 7.)

**Muslim Students
Demand New History
AWAY WITH BLACK-HOLE
MEMORIAL**

**Support To Murshidabad
Nawab's Move For
Communal Unity**

CALCUTTA, December 28. The All-India Muslim Students' Conference which commenced its session yesterday under the presidency of Prof. Humayun Kabir, M. L. C. (Bengal), concluded its deliberations after adopting several interesting resolutions urging the removal of the repressive laws at present in force in India:

Reform Exams. Demanding reform of the system of examinations whereby persons who fail in one subject, may re-appear in that subject alone at a special examination held at the beginning of the next session; welcoming the move for Hindu-Muslim unity inaugurated by the Nawab of Murshidabad;

Aligarh Monogram requesting the authorities of Aligarh University to change the present University monogram which contains the symbol of British Imperialism and replace it by one which may be more conducive to the growth of self-respect and nationalism among the students of the University;

Need For New History urging the Calcutta University authorities to change the present University monogram since it is unacceptable to a section of their countrymen;

Need For New History emphatically protesting against the perpetuation of the supposed black-hole tragedy and demanding its immediate removal to the Museum and

urging upon all Provincial Governments to issue immediate instructions, in view of the fact that the story of the black-hole tragedy is a mere invention of British historians in the interest of Imperialism, that all text books used in the primary and secondary schools be revised and history books be re-written from a progressive and national point of view.—United Press.

**Jinnah Out To Teach Congress
High Command**

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28. "The Congress High Command must be brought to their senses" said Mr. M. A. Jinnah, concluding his address to the All India Muslim Students' Federation this afternoon.

He declared that he had not changed in the slightest degree since 1913, when he affirmed that in any constitution that might be framed for the Government of the country and by whomsoever framed, there should be adequate safeguards for the rights and interests of Muslims because they were a minority and it was on that basis that the Lucknow Pact was brought about in 1916. This Pact was part and parcel of both the Congress and the Muslim League and the basis of various Unity Conferences called, and other efforts made to find an agreed formula for the purpose of safeguarding the rights and interests of all minorities in India. This went on until the High Command of the Congress, especially for the last five or six years discarded this basic fundamental item in its policy and programmes and took an attitude that there was no such thing as a minority question at all.

Mr. Jinnah added that one of the fundamental and vital differences between the League and the Congress was that the former not only believed that there was such a thing as a minority question in India but also felt it was a matter of life and death item with the Muslims.

FEDERAL PLAN OF GOVT. The Federation then passed a resolution declaring that it stood for full independence of India under democratic Federal form of Government, composed of Autonomous Provinces and States in India with adequate safeguards for protecting the rights of Muslims and other minority communities.—A. P.

**IRELAND AND
BRITAIN**

**Change In Constitution
Will Create Legal
Tangles**

LONDON, December 28.

Although nothing authoritative can be learned at present in regard to the British Government's attitude towards the new Irish Free State Constitution, which will be ceremoniously inaugurated on December 29, it is understood that no drastic change in the existing state of Imperial relations is expected.

It is pointed out that any member of the British Commonwealth is free to modify its own status and also that it is several years since the throne has played any part in Irish politics and the new Constitution only confirms the existing situation. It is not thought probable that Mr. De Valera will withdraw from his present measure of co-operation with the Empire.

CHANGE IN NAME

It is pointed out that "the paper" annexation of Northern Ireland implied in the change of name from Irish Free State to Ireland, can have no practical effect. Juridically, the new Constitution will intensify the legal problems raised by the existence of what is practically a Republic inside the Commonwealth, ruled by the King, but as coercion is out of the question, Mr. De Valera will doubtless be allowed to create what legal tangles he pleases without objection from the United Kingdom.—Reuter.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a qualified and experienced Compounder, apply with testimonials and minimum salary to Box No. 9577 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Lady Doctor 125/150 Fully qualified. Nurses 60/75 free quarters immediate appointments. apply Box No. 9578, "Bombay Chronicle."

Experienced Superintendents for cane plantation farms in Bengal. Apply North Bengal Sugar Mills Co., Ltd., Gopalpur, district Rajshahi, E. B. Railway. (7581)

Applications are invited for a post of Secretary for a Commercial Association in Bombay. Candidates with Legal qualifications and with study of Trade & Economic problems should apply to Box No. 9569, "Bombay Chronicle."

Why Unemployed? Thirty representatives wanted on Rs. 60 p.m. all over India for Automobiles Publications. Terms sent on receipt of 10 addresses of motors and part Dealers and Bus owners. Apply to Sole Agents:—R. Mediratta & Co., Mediratta Buildings, Hotu Singh Road, Lahore. (7579)

Wanted Managers, Clerks, Cashiers, Accountants, Storekeepers, Inspectors, Typists all over India. Brilliant Prospects. Apply to Golden Corporation Ltd., Jullundur City. (9533)

62. TO BE LET

To let newly painted two storeyed building of 50 rooms and garages with Electric Lights at Souter Road, near Phiroz House, Agripada, Chawal Street. Apply Pathan or Essabhai Vallmahomed and Co., 252/4 Vadgadi, Bombay, 3. (9571)

72. TO LET IN SUBURBS

Khar, Sixteen-Road, House No. 472, 1st January, painted bungalow, (westerly), (first floor), hall, two bedrooms, dining, three balconies, kitchen, bath. (9563)

86. SHOPS TO LET

To let—Most up to date and stylish Shops at Cambata Building, Queen's Road, oppt. Churchgate Station. Unique situation for all round business. Apply Manager on the premises. (9561)

148. SCHOOLS (VOCATIONAL)

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th January. For illustrated Prospectus apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S., Hospital Road, Karachi. (9529)

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Motor Driving taught perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car, charges moderate. Apply Box 9581 "Bombay Chronicle."

219. PATENT MEDICINES

Sexus Paste, best contraceptive jelly. Gelotube, best venereal preventive. Ask for Catalogue. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (9134)

174. BOOKS

Cheapest, Choicest New Year Cards, Children's annuals, Fashionbooks, Wireless magazines, Stamp Autograph, Photoalbums, Photoframes, Dictionaries, Almanacs, Ephemerides, Stationery, Cookery, Poultry, Astrology, Dreambooks, Newspapers, Palmistry, King Co., Fort. (9580)

241. PROFESSIONAL ADLETS

Revelation Mystery of dreams marvellously revealed; 4 questions Rupee One. Write: Professor M. G. Mehta, Jamnagar, (Kathilawar). (9574)

302. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale—4 Lancashire Boilers of 160 lbs. pressure and 4 Steam and 3 Kerosene Oil Engines. Apply for particulars to Narsinghji Mills, Sholapur. (7552)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Bharati Hima, Ltd., (Head Office: Benares). Offers unique opportunities to Policy-holders. After the inauguration of the Company by Sjt. Babu Rajendra Prasadji the Company has made tremendous strides. Agents and organizers are wanted for Maharashtra and Karnataka on salary and commissions. Hereditary Commission to Agents. Apply to: Branch Manager, Bharati Bima, Ltd., Navsari Bldgs., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. (7576)

Wanted Influential Ladies and Gents to represent us as Chief Agents, Organisers and General Agents in every district and town of Bombay Province to push the sale of our Wonderful and Beneficial Policies on mutual benefit Scheme. Terms very lucrative and profitable to Agents as well as to policy buyers. For particulars please apply to:—The Britannia Inland & Foreign Mutual Benefit Co. of India, No. 11, Clive Row, Calcutta. (9558)

328. AGENCIES WANTED

The Palladium Assurance Company, Limited, (Progressive Life Office) invites applications for Chief Agency or Agencies from respectable persons on decent remuneration. Commission hereditary. Apply to Head Office, 8, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta. (9557)

342. COMMERCIAL INSTITUTES

A promising career. Expert Individual & Rapid Training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Accountancy, Banking, Insurance, Secretarial, Correspondence Service Guaranteed. New term commences from 3rd January 1938. Apply Lenth's Commercial College, 39, Meadows Street, Fort. (9579)

348. ESTATES & PROPERTIES

Wanted a sound property in decent locality of Bombay or its suburbs from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 30,000. Apply Box No. 9576 "Bombay Chronicle."

534. CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

Central Hotel, Big-Daman, is the right place to enjoy yourself when on a holiday at Daman. Charges Rs. 2/4 per head per day. (9575)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch	Per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-3-0	
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0	
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0	
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0	

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

BOMBAY-SIND PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Applications invited from Solicitors or Registered Accountants, who are British Indian Subjects, preferably Natives of the Bombay Presidency for a permanent pensionable post of Head Clerk to the Registrar of Companies, Bombay, on Rs 150-5-250 Probation one year. Age: not exceeding 30 years subject to relaxation of 3 years in the case of candidates from the Intermediate and Backward classes and Muhammadans. Applicants should enclose copies of certificates regarding qualifications, age, nationality, domicile, character, training, experience and past service. Government servants eligible to apply if permitted by their Heads of Departments. Applications, by registered post, should reach the Secretary, Bombay-Sind Public Service Commission, P.W.D. Secretariat, Fort, Bombay, not later than the 20th January 1938. Any attempt, direct or indirect, to influence the Secretary or a Member of the Commission, will disqualify the candidate. 7586.

BOMBAY-SIND PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Applications invited for a temporary post of Marketing Officer (Handloom products), terminable on 3 months' notice, on Rs. 300-15-450. Qualifications: Good general education with at least 7 years' practical experience of purchase and sale on large scale of textile fabrics, special handloom products, including 3 years in responsible position in the piecegoods trade; candidates with commercial degree in addition and natives of the Bombay Presidency preferred; knowledge of at least one vernacular of the Presidency essential. Applications, by registered post, should reach the Secretary, Bombay-Sind Public Service Commission, P.W.D. Secretariat, Bombay, not later than the 15th January 1938.

Full particulars will be found in Part I of the issues of the Bombay Government Gazette dated the 16th and 23rd, December, 1937, or can be obtained on application, with duly stamped and addressed envelope, to the Secretary to the Commission. Any attempt, direct or indirect, to influence the Secretary or a Member of the Commission will disqualify a candidate. 7467.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS

NOTICE

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS INVITED to the Revised Edition of the Docks Scale of Rates, published in the Bombay Government Gazette of the 9th December 1937, which comes into force with effect from the 1st January 1938; an important feature of which is that wharfage, when assessable on a weight basis, will be levied on the GROSS weight of goods and not on the NET weight as heretofore. To avoid inconvenience and delay, Importers and Exporters are requested to note the above and prepare their documents accordingly. Copies of the Scale of Rates may be had on application at the Docks Manager's Office, Ballard Road.

F. A. BORISSOW, Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Bombay, 21st December, 1937. 7548.

Public Notices.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

SPECIAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.
15TH FEBRUARY, 1938.

The Special Convocation for conferring Degrees will be held on **TUESDAY**, the 15th February, 1938. The 15th of January, 1938, is the **LAST DAY** for the receipt of applications and fees for admission to Degrees on the occasion. Forms of application may be obtained free of charge from the Registrar's Office or from the Heads of the affiliated Colleges.

S. R. DONGERKERY, University Registrar, Bombay, December 23, 1937. 7588.

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of all or any of the following articles to the Government Central Distillery, Nasik Road, during the year 1938-39. Dry Rose buds, Oakwood barrels, Wooden vats, Galvanized iron drums, Cardamoms, Sugar, Oils, Paints, Chemicals, Electrical Stores, G. I. pipes, Hardware, Packing, Cement, Wooden cases, Gunny bags, Wood, Bamboos and Coopers' articles. Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned who will receive tenders not later than 12 noon on the 31st January, 1938. **SUPERINTENDENT,** Government Central Distillery, Nasik Road. (7571)

Auction Sales

BENNETT & Co.

GRAND BONA FIDE SALE. Under instructions from the Honorary Secretary, P. & O. Commanders' Quarters, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (TO-DAY) **WEDNESDAY**, the 29th December, 1937 at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at No. 1, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, valuable household and blackwood open-carved furniture such as dining tables, chairs, sideboards, dinner-waggons, Chesterfield and Drawing-room suites, show-cases, writing tables, Columbia and H.M.V. Gramophones, records, carpets, cupboards, wooden beds, dressing chests of drawers, dressing tables, teapots, wardrobes, card-tables, table lamps, easy-chairs, rugs, screens, pictures, clocks, books, mirrors, round tables, roll-top writing tables, glass, crockery and plated-ware, etc., etc. A full size "Thurston" make billiard table with complete accessories. Catalogues are ready and the property is on view. BENNETT & CO.

PLAZA

From **WEDNESDAY**, 29th to **FRIDAY**, 31st December for **THREE DAYS** only **SMASHING, ROMANTIC HIT** with **DELIGHTFUL** music.... JEANETTE MACDONALD and **RAMON NOVARRO** in Metro-Goldwyn Super Picture **CAT and the FIDDLE** Daily:—6-30 & 10 p.m. Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays Extra show 3-30 p.m.

NEXT SATURDAY..... **DELIGHTFUL NEW YEAR PROGRAMME** "ONE IN A MILLION" with world's Champion Skater: **SONJA HENIE.**

SOUL-STIRRING DRAMA

Portrayed to Perfection!

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HINDI.... "DUNIYA-NA-MANE?"

Directed By :— V. SHANTARAM

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Daily 5, 8, 10-30 p.m.

KRISHNA

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WRESTLING

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BRABOURNE STADIUM

31st DEC. 1937: 9-30 P. M.

VON KRAMER
Vs.
HARBANS SINGH
A N D

4 OTHER BOUTS

Rates: Ringside Inner Circle Rs. 8-8
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Fascinating Week....

New Theatres
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Greatest
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Spectacle—

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MD. ISAK, NEMO ETC.

DRAWING CROWDS AT

THE ROXY

NEW QUEEN'S ROAD.

Time: Daily:—5-15, 8, 10-45
Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-30.

8TH JANUARY 1938

All-India Premiere of

"CHANDRARAO MORE"

A T

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

8TH JANUARY 1938

is the day.

NINTH WEEK

THE BEST TREAT FOR THIS SEASON!

BOMBAY TALKIES'



STARRING:

DEVIKA RANI

AT

MINERVA TALKIES

Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

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For the X'MAS Week

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SAGAR'S GREATEST
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Passenger and cargo services from Bombay and Karachi to Aden, Jeddah and Red Sea Ports. Also from Bombay and Karachi to Port Louis, Mauritius.

For full particulars apply to:—TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD., 16, Bank Street, BOMBAY.

VERNACULARISATION OF PRIMARY EDUCATION

Educational Conference
Memorandum To
Nizam's Govt.

HYDERABAD, (Deccan), (By Mail).

Criticisms of the existing "shortcomings" and suggestions for a more liberal transition into practice, of the Government's acceptance of the principle of vernacularisation of Primary Education in the State and the extension of the same to Secondary Education and to female education are contained in a memorandum presented by the Hyderabad People's Educational Conference to the Hon'ble the Education Member of the Nizam's Executive Council.

The memorandum suggests that the Government should insist strictly upon the full primary course being completed through the local language, namely, the mother-tongue of the pupil. It adds that it has been found especially in the Primary Schools of the Second and Third Grades, that the medium of instruction ceases to be the mother-tongue after the second year. Even in some First Grade Primary Schools only one or two subjects are taught through the medium of the mother-tongue and Urdu is used in regard to the rest. It also points out that boys of non-Urdu mother-tongue have to spend one more year before they are admitted into Urdu side "thereby discouraging in effect the policy of the Government."

The memorandum also calls attention to the present state of female education vis-a-vis the medium of instruction through the mother-tongue. It says, "A close examination of the figures of girls with Urdu, Marathi, Telugu and Canarese as their mother-tongue during the last twenty-five years, will show that the mistaken notion about administrative difficulties has resulted in not improving the lot of such girls whose mother-tongue is other than Urdu."

It quotes figures to prove its contention that the claims of non-Urdu speaking pupils have been entirely neglected by the State hitherto, and adds that as the question of female education is intimately connected with the preservation of the cultures of the non-Urdu linguistic tracts in the State, adequate steps should be taken early to remedy the existing difficulties.—A. P.

HINDI & BENGALI OF SAME ORIGIN

Rajen Babu Opens Prabhathi Bangasahitya Sammelan At Patna

PATNA, December 27.

Sir P. C. Roy, President-elect of the 15th session of the Prabhathi Bangasahitya Sammelan, accompanied by Sreemati Aparna Devi, President-elect of the Music section, Mr. S. C. Roy, Barrister, and a large contingent of delegates arrived this morning in Patna by the Punjab Mail and were accorded a rousing reception at the railway station. Sir P. C. Roy was taken in a decorated car to Sir Manmathanath's residence, wherein he will be accommodated. Sreemati Aparna Devi and members will be staying at the residence of Mr. P. C. Das. Members from different parts of India including Assam, Bombay, North-West Frontier Province, Cawnpore, Bareilly have arrived. Nearly 200 delegates are expected.

In spite of different health Babu Rajendra Prasad came from his home in Zerdeli to perform the Sammelan's opening ceremony. The Maharani of Mayurbhanj, President-elect of the Ladies Section being unable to attend owing to indisposition, Sreemati Hemlata Sarkar, well-known litterateur has been prevailed to preside over that section.

The exhibition organised in this connection at Ram Mohan Roy Seminary School opened this morning.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore in a letter to the Reception Committee has expressed his inability to attend owing to the restraint imposed on him by medical men, but has sent his blessings in a message.

Opening the Sammelan Babu Rajendra Prasad observed that as far as literature was concerned all—whether speaking Hindi or Bengali—could and should stand together, even when in other things they could not. By standing unitedly in this cause they would be able to harmonise the differences and devote their efforts to the service of motherland. In his opinion both Hindi and Bengali had one origin and he visualised the time when both would come together—United Press.

NEW DELHI.—The Army and Royal Air Force Lawn Tennis Championships for 1938 will be held in Lahore from 9th to 12th February inclusive, concurrently with the Punjab Lawn Tennis Championships.

Selections For To-day's Races

(By "SENEX.")

2-15 P. M.	THE PROBATIONERS' PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 6 furlongs. SAAD TAHA 1 MUJIBIL 2 AL FAIZ 3	4-15 P. M.	THE CONVALESCENT PLATE— Distance 1 mile. RIO RITA 1 TOHOLLA 2 MOON STAR 3
2-45 P. M.	THE PROBATIONERS' PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 6 furlongs. ASAD UL MULK 1 BON JOUR 2 HAMPSTEAD 3	4-45 P. M.	THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL PLATE—Distance 1 mile. PEGASUS 1 FLAMCOE 2 ASHVARAJ 3
4-15 P. M.	THE PROBATIONERS' PLATE (Div. III)—Distance 6 furlongs. HILAL AL NUSSER 1 AL RABI 2 NAJI PASHA 3	5-15 P. M.	THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOS- PITAL PLATE—Distance 1 mile. MOTKY 1 RIGOLETTA 2 VIDALIN 3
4-45 P. M.	THE SIR J. J. HOSPITAL PLATE —Distance 5 furlongs. RESOLVE 1 REPLETE 2 HUE D'OR 3	5-45 P. M.	THE HOSPITAL FUND PLATE— Distance 6 furlongs. SADRAN MANFI 1 GANI 2 MUJIBIL HAMID 3

To-day's Races At Mahaluxmi

Acceptances For Hospital Day Meeting

The following are the horses left in for the Hospital Day Meeting to be run at Mahaluxmi, on Wednesday, December 29:—

First Race: 2-15 p.m.

THE PROBATIONERS' PLATE.
(Div. I) Distance—6 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,250; Second Rs. 400.
Third Rs. 250. For Arabs, maidens at the time of landing, landed on or after 1st July, 1937, direct from the country of foaling and which have not won since landing. W. A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply). Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs.

To be ridden by Licensed Riding Boys
Saad Taha 8-13; Mujbil 8-13; Hilal Beg 8-13; Arab Boy 8-6; Al Faiz 8-6; Noori 8-6; Saif al Nasser 8-6; Sadoni 8-6; New Luck 8-6; Nadir 8-6; Bakhtar 8-2.

Second Race: 2-45 p.m.

THE PROBATIONERS' PLATE.
(Div. II) Distance—6 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,250; Second Rs. 400; Third Rs. 250. For Arabs, maidens at the time of landing, landed on or after 1st July, 1937, direct from the country of foaling and which have not won since landing. W. A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply). Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Zain al Furat 8-13; Bon Jour 8-13; Sahad Habib 8-6; Asad ul Mulk 8-6; Jirnas 8-6; Hampstead 8-6; Anwar 8-6; Zaid ul Khair 8-6; Al Hudhud 8-6; Mukkarral 8-6; Shamsunder 8-6; Twaissan 8-2.

Third Race: 3-15 p.m.

THE PROBATIONERS' PLATE.
(Div. III) Distance—6 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,250; Second Rs. 400; Third Rs. 250. For Arabs, maidens at the time of landing, landed on or after 1st July, 1937, direct from the country of foaling and which have not won since landing. W. A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply). Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Hector 8-13; Gazal 8-13; Hilal al Nasser 8-13; Al Hujaz 8-13; Naji Pasha 8-13; Al Rabi 8-13; Isfoq 8-13; New York 8-6; Jamshid Pasha 8-6; Samavi 8-6; Fahad Pasha 8-6; Azmir 8-6.

Fourth Race: 3-45 p.m.

THE SIR J. J. HOSPITAL PLATE
Distance—5 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV other than those in Starred Class.
Resolve 9-10; Replete 8-9; Fas-

hion 8-9; Belle of York 7-11; Nausaba 7-9; Savoy 7-7; Premier 7-4; Hue d'Or 7-4.

Fifth Race: 4-15 p.m.

THE CONVALESCENT PLATE Dis-
tance—1 Mile.
Winner Rs. 1,250; Second Rs. 400; Third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III, W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1936, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Sixth Race: 4-45 p.m.

THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL PLATE. Distance—1 Mile.
Winner Rs. 1,700. Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.
Omegan 9-4; Footslogger 9-0; Sea Battle 8-0; Ashvaraj 9-0; Pegasus 8-12; Muscadet 8-12; Sunup 8-4; Flamcoe 8-4; Nousté Henric 7-12; Don Tancred 8-2; Great Sable 8-2; Finhaven 7-4; Columph II 8-0; Belle L'Eclipse 7-9; Jubilee Essex 7-9; Cryptogram 7-6; Kingsborough 7-4.

Seventh Race: 5-15 p.m.

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPI-
TAL PLATE. Distance—1 Mile.
Winner Rs. 2,250. Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 400. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.
Motky 9-3; Almeria 7-10; Vidalin 9-0; Rigoletta 9-0; Miss Potiphar 8-5; Blandello 8-11; Grenadier 8-11; Ootman 8-5; Provence Rose 8-2; Myron 7-12; Soltero 7-7; Irish Ford 7-10; Tressex 7-10; Grecian Orb 7-10; Nalder 7-7; New Radnor 7-7.

Eighth Race: 5-45 p.m.

THE HOSPITAL FUND PLATE.
Distance—6 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.
Mahmood Beg 9-4; Aziza 9-4; Gani 9-2; Gold 8-0; King Ghazi 8-11; Kanda 7-7; Amir 8-11; Gold Mine 8-3; Silver Star 8-2; Happy King 8-2; Watchmaker II 7-12; Sadran Manfi 7-10; Mujbil Hamid 7-10; Mosul King 7-10.



WITH THEIR HANDS TIED BEHIND THESE KHOJA GIRLS HAD TO RUN FOR FIFTY YARDS TO EAT THE BREAD PIECES HUNG FROM A ROPE AT THE PRINCE ALY KHAN PICNIC AND SPORTS ON THE COOPERAGE GROUNDS ON SUNDAY.

From Paris To Bombay

South African Party Com-
plete Long Motor Car
Journey That Cost
£4,500

A remarkable motor journey from Paris to Bombay has just been completed by a South African, Captain Walter Bosman, of Bloemfontein.

In an interview with the Associated Press, Captain Bosman described how he set out from Paris at the end of last July with his wife, a maid and a nurse. Their driver was a Pole named Joseph Sandeberger.

After visiting a number of European countries Captain Bosman turned toward east, making his way through Bulgaria, Istanbul, Turkey.

From Istanbul the party proceeded via Angora, through awe-inspiring scenery of the Antitaurus mountains to Adana, and thence to Aleppo, Syria.

From Aleppo Captain Bosman drove to Bagdad along excellent roads, and from there entered Persia, Kermanshah and Hamadan. On this section he had to cross the fearsome Khurdish mountains.

From Hamadan the party passed through Isfahan, Duzdarp, Quetta, Delhi, Gwalior, Jhansi, Bhopal and Indore and finally reached Bombay.

The whole journey cost him £4,500, including £900 for the car and £400 for the caravan.

Captain Bosman and his party will remain in Bombay until January 30, when they will sail for Hongkong, taking their much-travelled car with them—A. P.

MAHOMED HAJI AN ENTER-
PRISING YOUTH OF BOMBAY
WHO COMMENCED HIS NON-
STOP CYCLING FOR 80 HOURS
AT 8 A.M. ON SUNDAY AT THE
KHADI AND SWADESHI EXHIBITION AT AZAD MAIDAN.

Haji can stand
the strain

Dr. Khuaja, M.D., examined Mr. Mohamed Haji who is trying to break the world record for non-stop cycling. He has issued the following bulletin:—

Tuesday 2 P.M.
"I have examined Mr. Mohamed Haji and found his condition all right. His pulse rate is about 85. It is strong and regular. I am of opinion that he will stand the strain of continuous cycling for another day yet."

NON-STOP CYCLIST
EXAMINED

Dr. G. R. Sheikh examined Mr. Mohamed Haji at 10-25 p.m. on Tuesday and has issued the following bulletin:—

"I examined Mr. Mohamed Haji at 10-25 p.m., while he was on the cycle, the speed of which he slowed down for the examination. His pulse was 96, volume good, tension good, rhythm regular. He is cheerful and smiling. On enquiry and when pressed he said he feels slight pain in the knees and wrist joints but does not feel tired. I am told he is continuously on cycle for the last 62 1/2 hours."

X'Mas Sports At Bassein
(From A Correspondent.)
The annual X'mas Sports under the auspices of the Bassein Catholic Welfare League were held on Sunday last, at the Tarkhad Marathi School ground presided by Mr. Jos. Alex. Dias, Solicitor. There was a very large attendance from all parts of Bassein and many non-Catholics were also present to witness the sports.

The St. Philomena's Band of St. Thomas' Parish, Bassein, was in attendance.

(Continued from Col. 5.)
service and invests it with dignity and grandeur.

Mr. Chintamanrao succeeded in rescuing from oblivion the authentic portrait of his illustrious sister, the late Maharani Laxmibai of Jhansi and has in his possession her dagger and an impression of her seal.

Mr. Chintamanrao leaves behind him his only son and only daughter and a host of relatives and friends to mourn his death. His son, Mr. Govind Chintamanrao, B.A. LL.B. is well-known in this province. He is busy in writing the most authentic history of his illustrious aunt the Rani of Jhansi.

The Indian delegation will sail from Bombay on January 15.

The Conference is expected to last for two months and the regulations in force will come in for review. The strength of the delegates and the members of their families expected at Cairo in connection with the Conference is 80.—United Press.

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BROTHER OF RANI OF JHANSI DEAD

A Popular Tahsildar Of
C. P. In Last Century

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR. (By Mail.)
Mr. Chintamanrao Moreswar Tambe, brother of the late Rani Jhansi, died at Nagpur on Saturday last, at the ripe old age of 81.

Mr. Chintamanrao belonged to an illustrious line of ancestors who during the last 200 years split their blood for the defence of their country and culture. He was born in Jhansi on the 12th April 1856. His father, Moro Balwant Tambe, proclaimed the birth of the son, after a succession of girls, as an occasion of great festivity. His eldest sister Maharani Laxmibai of Jhansi enrolled a corps of military volunteers of young boys in his honour who every morning had to march to the cradle of the new born infant to present their arms to him.

When Jhansi fell on the 4th April 1858, the baby Chintamanrao had to be rescued by his mother and aunt. On the morning of 5th April his father Moro Balwant Tambe with four hundred horsemen occupied the hill to the west of the fort. Col. Galt under the orders of Sir Hugh Rose surrounded it with an army of four thousands but could not succeed either in defeating or capturing him. Moropant with sufficient number of followers broke through the cordon of the British Troops and without being pursued effected his escape. Twelve days after he was captured in the Datia territory and brought to Jhansi to stand his trial in which he refused to take part and gladly went to the gallows.

Chintamanrao was nurtured by his maternal grandmother who brought him to Indore in the year 1868. She saw the Agent to the Governor-General, General Sir Henry Daly who could do nothing by way of political pension, but from some funds available to him granted a scholarship. Chintamanrao was admitted first into the Residency school and then in the Indore Madrasa where he studied up to the Bombay Matric under Rao Bahadur Vinayakrao Kirtane.

Sir Henry Daly through the Government of India secured for Mr. Chintamanrao an appointment as a Naib Tahsildar in the Central Provinces in the year 1877. He soon rose to be a Tahsildar. Mr. Chintamanrao was very keen in administering his powers for good of the people without fear or favour and was very popular in all sections of the society. Sometimes he had to come in conflict with the bureaucracy. But he managed these occasions firmly and tactfully.

In Hatta Chintamanrao acquired still greater popularity by his management of the severe famines of 1896 and 1897. He retired in 1909 in his fifty-third year. Mr. Chintamanrao was always hard working. He always regarded himself as the servant of the people and discharged his duties with a selflessness that enabled public

(Continued in Col. 4.)

AROUND THE COURTS

Girl Rescued After Raid

The inmates of a Dharamshala near Inakurwar had a startling experience yesterday when three officers of the Vigilance Branch raided the place. They were after three persons, who, it is alleged, wanted to dispose of a girl to a rich man in Bombay.

The raid of the Dharamshala was a sequel to the information furnished to the police by Miss Bhudan, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society.

It appears that the Children's Aid Society came to know that attempts were being made by three persons to dispose of a beautiful young girl to a rich man.

The three persons including the maternal uncle of the girl were arrested.

The girl, it is stated, hails from a village in Ratlam District and it appears that owing to the death of her father about six months back she was in straitened circumstances. The girl with her mother is said to have gone to her uncle in Indore State. The maternal uncle and another man are alleged to have taken the girl and her mother to Bombay. They all arrived in Bombay about a fortnight back.

The maternal uncle is alleged to have asked a man to find a rich man for his niece. They were put up at a Dharamshala and it is alleged, the three persons were negotiating with several persons in Bombay for the disposal of the girl. The Children's Aid Society came to know about it and informed the police.

In the meantime, the party had shifted to another part of the Dharamshala. All the three persons were arrested and the girl

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

was handed over to the Children's Aid Society.

The raid was carried out by Deputy-Inspector Tawde, assisted by Sub-Inspector Honavar and Parulkar.

Two brothers had gone out for a walk. When near the tram terminus at Dadar, opposite the Yezdani Stores, the elder brother who was a little behind his companion, cried out. The latter looked round and saw that his brother's clothes were in flames. Some people poured water on him and extinguished the flames.

An inquest on L. S. Vaidyanathan (19), who died in the K. E. M. Hospital, due to burns, was held today at the Bombay Coroner's Court.

The Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Gajanan Narayan Penkar was brought to K. E. M. Hospital on the 28th December suffering from injuries received by him at Santa Cruz in a motor-car and a motor-cycle collision at 6-30 p.m. died in the hospital yesterday.

An inquest will be held on him on 30th December.

A blind woman, going along Byculla Bridge with her husband and her son, wanted to cross the junction at Parsi Statue to go to Clare Road. The woman was holding the hand of her husband, who was leading her.

A motor bus came from Haines Road and knocked her down. A wheel passed over her left foot. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she died yesterday.

An inquest was held over the body at Bombay Coroner's Court today, when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.



CHILDREN LOVE THE NUTTY-CRISP FLAVOUR!

They'll always eat JOY-WEET without coaxing! JOY-WEET are so crunchy, so tempting in flavour... favourite food with children of practically all ages.

And Mothers, you can safely let the toddlers have wholesome JOY-WEET at every meal. Made from finest whole wheat, JOY-WEET are rich in vitamins and body-building elements, so necessary to the health of the growing child. Serve JOY-WEET with fresh or preserved fruit, or with milk or cream. Try them spread with butter, jam, or honey.

Obtainable in 12 oz. packets from Provision Dealers throughout India.

Sole Agents:
CARR & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY CALCUTTA
MADRAS KARACHI

JOY-WEET
A SANITARIUM HEALTH FOOD

I NEVER NEGLECT THE CHILDREN'S COLDS. I STOP THEM AT THE START WITH MISTOL

It is dangerous to neglect a cold. At the first warning sneeze, use Mistol. A few soothing drops in each nostril quickly relieve congestion and open clogged nasal passages. See you breathe easily again.

MISTOL STOPS COLDS WHERE THEY START

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s.
 8-0 VUB Indian Orchestra.
 Lalat. 8-10 Ervad F. A. Bode. Ex-
 position of Gathas. 8-25 Hiralal
 Nakshigara-Vocal.
 noon
 12-0 Indian Music
 p.m.
 1-0 Market Rates and An-
 nouncements. 1-5 European Music.
 5-30 "A Test Match" (Musical).
 5-45 "Chamber Music" (Musical).
 Sumati J. Daru-Vocal. With
 Orchestral Accompaniments. 6-15
 In Poet's Parlour, Ghulam Hus-
 sain on Urdu poems. 6-30 News
 in Marathi. 6-35 To BhumiJan.
 7-30 Commercial News. 7-45 Talk
 (Hindustani): "On Mother's Lap".
 No. 3. Care of the Babe. By Khur-
 shed Jahan Bangalorwalla. 7-55
 Panditrao Nagarkar. With VUB
 Instrumentalists. 8-45 News in
 Hindustani. 9-0 News in English.
 9-15 Erwin Klein-Piano. 9-30
 Fina MacDonald-Mezzo-Soprano.
 9-45 Roy Fox and his Orchestra.
 10-0 Grace Belcourt-Violin.
 10-27 Enrico Caruso-Tenor. 10-33
 Ken Mac's Swing Band. (Dance
 Music.)

Delhi I Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.
 a.m.

TRANSMISSION I
 8-0 AIR Orchestra-Bhibhas.
 8-10 Ramzan Khan. 8-35 Duet:
 "Sair-e-Kohsar". By Manohar and
 Aziz. 8-43 Tara Bai of
 Gadag. 9-10 News (English). 9-25
 News (Hindustani). 9-30 Ramzan
 Khan. 9-55 B. S. Rawat. 10-5 Tara
 Bai of Gadag.

TRANSMISSION II

p.m.
 12-30 Indian Music. 1-30 Flip-
 panics.

TRANSMISSION III
 5-0 For Jack and Jill. 5-30
 Ramzan Khan. 6-5 Tara Bai of
 Gadag. 6-30 "For Villagers Only".
 7-30 Ramzan Khan. 7-50 AIR
 Orchestra-Nai kl. 8-0 Talk
 (Hindustani): "Hindi Poetry". By
 Shugan Chand Raushan. 8-15 B.
 S. Rawat. 8-30 Ramzan Khan.
 8-55 Tara Bai of Gadag. 9-15 News
 and Weather (Hindustani). 9-30
 News and Weather (English).
 9-45 Selected Dance Records. 10-0
 Talk (English): "Gladstone". By
 E. F. Hart. 10-15 Pianoforte Recital.
 10-55 Late News.

Delhi II Programme

VUD 85 metres, 3,495 kc/s.
 TRANSMISSION I
 Programmes as in Delhi I
 TRANSMISSION II
 Programmes as in Delhi I

TENNIS CARNIVAL
AT SECUNDERABADAmerican And French
Professionals In
Action

(From Our Correspondent)
 SECUNDERABAD, Dec. 27.
 The American and French tennis
 professionals who arrived in
 Hyderabad yesterday were in ac-
 tion to-day at Mehdi Jung newly
 constructed tennis stadium.
 In singles Henri Cochet scored
 a victory over Burke in two
 straight sets, 6-4, 6-2.
 In the first game Burke got
 the upperhand but the French
 player took over the game into
 his hands, almost all the games
 from the fifth.

The second set seemed to be
 balanced and though Burke played
 a defensive game, Cochet
 proved supreme. In the next
 singles, William Tilden beat
 Ramillion in two straight sets.
 The first set contained ten games
 and the second eight. Tilden
 the American professional cham-
 pion displayed his back hand
 drives and treated the spectators
 to real tennis carnival and had
 an easy victory over his oppo-
 nent the score being 6-4 and 6-2.
 In the doubles Tilden and
 Burke met Cochet and Ramillion
 in the first set while Tilden and
 his partner took the first game,
 Cochet and Ramillion snatched
 the second and third but Tilden
 and partner determined to win
 the game scored the rest of the
 games and thus won the first set
 by 6-2 and to the second set.
 Cochet and Ramillion taking a
 brave stand secured set conced-
 ing one game to the opponent
 6-1.

NAGPUR.—Resolutions protesting
 against the warning administered
 by the District Magistrate, Nagpur,
 to the Editor of "Sawadhan", a
 local Marathi paper of Nagpur,
 disapproving the Nehru-Aimkhan
 marriage, and urging the Govern-
 ment to take action against a local
 Urdu paper for publishing certain
 attacks on Mr. Sawarkar and cer-
 tain Muslims who are alleged to
 be fomenting communal trouble
 were passed at a public meeting
 here under the auspices of the
 Nagpur Hindu Sabha.

BUTLER'S MISSION IN
INDIA
P. N. Sapru On Role Of
I. L. O. In International
Sphere

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 24.
 The object of Mr. Butler's visit
 to India is to acquire first-hand
 knowledge of Indian conditions
 and to establish contact with those
 responsible for social policy and
 administration in this country. At
 the luncheon given by Mr. P. N.
 Sapru at the Progressive Club, Mr.
 Butler also delivered a speech. The
 most Mr. P. N. Sapru in introduc-
 ing the guest characterized him as
 the greatest citizen of the world.
 Mr. Sapru added that the Interna-
 tional Labour Organisation was the
 most active part of the League and
 judged by the events of to-day
 perhaps the only useful part. He
 further remarked that Labour con-
 ditions in India would have been
 much worse to-day but for the
 work and the influence of the In-
 ternational Labour Organisation.

BUTLER'S MISSION
 Mr. Butler began by expressing
 his delight for having had this op-
 portunity to visit India. He had
 only been ten days in the country,
 he said, but he had already seen
 enough to be impressed and struck
 by the vitality of the movement
 for social reform in the various
 Provinces. There was a general
 ferment and the movement for
 social betterment had doubtless
 come to stay. So far he had only
 visited three Provinces. Madras,
 Bengal and Bihar and he had not
 failed to notice that these Pro-
 vinces had problems of their own
 and from his interview with the
 Ministers concerned it was clear
 that they were facing them to the
 best of their ability with courage
 and determination. He was aware
 that his visit was very short and
 he could not within the short time
 at his disposal hope to master the
 problems of so vast a country but
 he would certainly go back with a
 little more insight into these prob-
 lems than he had and would be
 able to approach them on his re-
 turn to Geneva with better under-
 standing and sympathy than be-
 fore.

I. L. O.'S ROLE.
 Mr. Sapru, he said, had referred
 to the International Labour Office
 being the most vital part of the
 League of Nations organisation.
 Nobody regretted more than those
 who had given the best years of
 their life in the service of these
 organisations, the withdrawal of
 Germany and Italy. Mr. Butler
 the fact remained that the organi-
 sation had in the last fifteen years
 gathered a great deal of momen-
 tum and was forging ahead, with
 no diminution in its activity. If
 proof of that was needed it would
 be found in the fact that so great
 an unit of the world, politically,
 socially and economically, as the
 United States, had not only con-
 sidered it necessary to join the or-
 ganisation but thought that it
 could fruitfully co-operate in the
 social field, although in the politi-
 cal field it still maintained a re-
 luctantly isolationist policy.

Mr. Butler continued that the
 present strength of the Interna-
 tional Labour Organisation had to
 be traced to the fact that its mem-
 bership was not confined to Gov-
 ernments alone but included the
 democratic in character. The em-
 ployers as well as the workers were
 likewise represented in it and the
 latter being intent on getting
 something done always provided
 the most useful stimulus.—A. P.

FAIR TREATMENT OF
INDIANS OVERSEASDeshmukh To Move Bill In
Central Assembly

NAGPUR, Dec. 27.
 It is understood that Mr. G. V.
 Deshmukh, M.L.A., (Central) has
 given notice of a bill which he
 proposes to move in the Indian
 Legislative Assembly for the pur-
 pose of securing fair treatment to
 Indians overseas.
 The statement of objects and
 reasons of the Bill says, "As ne-
 gotiations have failed to achieve any
 amicable settlement with some of
 the recalcitrant British possessions,
 nothing remains but to put into
 effect the principle of reciprocity
 which is the object of this Bill.
 Wherever, equality cannot be had,
 reciprocity should be enforced."—
 United Press.

Ajmer-Merwara Political
Conference Postponed

BEAWAR, Dec. 28.
 The Secretary of the Ajmer-
 Merwara Provincial Political Con-
 ference announces that the Con-
 ference session has been postponed
 and exact dates will be announced
 after consulting the President-elect.
 Pandit and other arrangements
 are complete.—United Press.

NEW DELHI.—The Infantry Polo
 Tournament will commence at
 Bareilly on the 7th February 1938.
 The date previously published is
 cancelled.

Jinnah's Formula For
Joint Electorates
Rajen Babu Releases 1935 Draft
For Publication

PATNA, December 28.
 Babu Rajendra Prasad, who had been receiving enquiries from
 various friends and others regarding the formula drafted by Mr.
 Jinnah and himself in 1935, releases to-day to the press the same,
 running as follows:—

1. Franchise to be so framed and adjusted as to reflect the proportion of the population of various communities in the electoral rolls for provinces and the centre and for that purpose differential franchise to be adopted wherever necessary.
2. There shall be no overlapping of the electorate of constituencies.
3. That in the Punjab Sikhs shall choose the number of constituencies for seats allotted to them in the Award and thereafter Hindus will have the choice to fix on such constituencies as they may desire for the number allotted to them, and the remaining constituencies shall be allotted to Mussalmans as in the Award excluding the seats allotted to Europeans, Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians and special constituencies.
4. In Bengal it is agreed between Hindus and Mussalmans that if any seats are obtained from Europeans, the same shall be divided between Hindus and Mussalmans in proportion to their population.

SEC. 144 IN
KANKANHALLICantonment To Be Ceded
To Mysore Darbar
In January

(From Our Correspondent)
 BANGALORE, Dec. 27.
 The Second Class Magistrate, Kankanhalli, issued orders under Section 144 to be in force for two months banning any movement for the establishment of Responsible Government.
 The Magistrate in his order as destructive and as such could not be permitted in his taluk.
 Mr. Balvantha Rao Mehta, Secretary States People's Conference addressed a mammoth meeting last night at Bangalore Cantonment and characterised the States People's agitation for Responsible Government as just and reasonable. He advised the people to continue the fight for Responsible Government.
 It is learnt that the Cantonment is likely to be given away to Mysore Darbar by the end of January 1938.

KIDWAI NEVER
SAID THATReport Of Speech To
Tenants

(From Our Correspondent)
 ALLAHABAD, Dec. 27.
 The report that the Hon. Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Revenue Minister, U. P. threatened that either Government will be compelled to adopt coercive measures against tenants or resign, while speaking at a meeting of peasants at Par-tabgarh is authoritatively denied. The Publicity Department has issued the official version of the speech, which makes it clear that Mr. Kidwai did not hold out any such threat. He said that old laws still remained in force and if a tenant withholds payment of rent, it is open to the Zamindar to file a suit and if he obtains a decree they might get tenant ejected.

OFFICE-BEARERS OF
MEDICAL COUNCILB. C. Roy Elected President
For Next Year

MADRAS, Dec. 28.
 At the annual general meeting of the Indian Medical Council held here to-day in the Medical Conference Hall, Doctor B. C. Roy presiding, following office-bearers were elected for the year 1938:—
 Doctor B. C. Roy—President;
 Doctors S. Syed, Karachi, A. D. Mukherjee, Calcutta, M. C. Joshi, Delhi, Vice-presidents; Doctor K. S. Ray, Calcutta, General Secretary, Captain P. V. Mukerjee, Calcutta, Doctor Bupal Singh, Meerut and Doctor U. Krishna Rao, Madras as joint secretaries.
 Sir Nilratan Sarkar, K.T., was elected as editor of the Indian Medical Association's Journal.
 The meeting discussed the budget for 1937-38 and recommended it for adoption by the Central Council.—United Press.

FIREWORKS
FATALITIESEight Killed Sequel To
Explosion During Wed-
ding Procession

RAJAHMUNDRI, Dec. 28.
 The Godavari 'bund', opposite the Markandeya temple, near Shard-dhanand Ghat, presented a ghastly scene last night when as the result of an explosion of fireworks, eight people lost lives. Several others were also injured. The accident occurred while a marriage procession was passing with display of fireworks.
 Five persons died on the spot and three on the way to hospital. Six persons were admitted into hospital and are in a precarious condition.
 The police are making further investigations.—United Press.

Beater Mauled By Tiger

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 28.
 While a hunting in the Kalapi forest in the Mandla district, about 27 miles from Jubbulpore in the company of the Superintendent of the Government, Dairy Farm, Jubbulpore, Baisakhu, a member of the beaters' party was mauled by a tiger. The animal, after in-juring Baisakhu seriously, escaped into the jungles.
 The victim was admitted into Victoria Hospital to-day where he is lying unconscious.
 WALL COLLAPSE FATALITY
 Another accident happened when a Municipal scavenger cleaning drains in the vicinity of the Mar-hatal motor stand was crushed and killed by the collapse of a wall.—United Press.

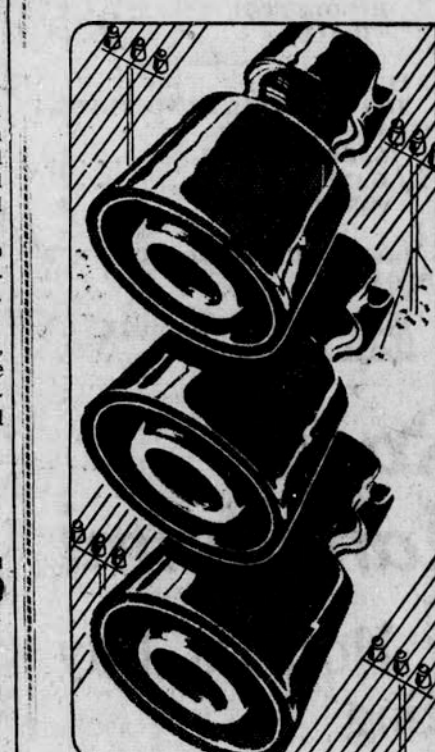
TILDEN BEATEN TWICE

(From Our Correspondent)
 HYDERABAD, (Dn), Dec. 28.
 Tilden's team was again in ac-tion to-day at the Mahdi Jung Stadium, when in the Singles Co-chet beat Tilden in two straight sets, 6-4, 6-4. Tilden tried his best to win both the sets, his inten-tion proving abortive.
 In doubles, the best of the three played was beaten Tilden and partner and Cochet and Ra-million and once more Tilden got a defeat at the hands of Cochet, Ramillion proving most helpful to his partner. The first set was taken by Tilden, the second and third going in favour of Cochet. The third set was won after a tough fight, in spite of Tilden ap-pearing devastating at times. He even got excited. Results 3-6; 6-3; 6-2.
 In the next Singles Ramillion beat Burke in two straight sets, 6-2, 6-3.
 Tilden and party leave for Cal-cutta to-morrow.

NEW DELHI.—The Birdwood Squash Racquets Championship for 1938 will be played at Lahore in the Punjab Club Court. The first day's play will be on Friday, 28th January, or Saturday, 29th January 1938, according to entries and the Polo matches and will be at the Punjab Club Lahore.

HAPPY NEWS FOR WOMEN
Without Having A Bottle of MITRABALA HANDY

MITRABALA is indeed a great help to women i. delicate state and confine-ment. It carries conception safely and keeps women strong, active and cheer-ful by creating a healthy reaction against anguish and oppression. Mitra-bala improves health, assimilates food, checks vomiting, evacuates bowels, in-creases appetite, preserves strength, stops discharges, cures anaemia, nourishes child and wards off fear of death in delivery and child bed fever in confine-ment rendering labour safe, easy, rapid and comfortable.
 MITRABALA tones up and rejuvenates women's system after delivery, re-places their organs in natural position and makes them fit and strong to re-turn to their normal duties too soon. It is perfectly harmless and is safely used at any stage but its early use ensures the birth of a healthy and handsome male child and installs in the mother the full confidence of safe delivery. Mitrabala is prepared after series of successful experiments for over thirty years by Dr. Tandon (senior), an eminent, veteran and leading physi-cian of Bombay. Price Rs. 6. Sole agent—M/s. Angra Bros., Babulal Man-sion, Chaulapatty Sea Face, Bombay. Telephone 46307.
 NOTE.—When physicians fail, surgeons advise operation and all hopes of cure are gone please always consult Dr. Tandon (senior) at the above ad-dress, whose numerous and radical cures of numerous stubborn chronic dis-eases and surgical cases without operation have created a pleasant surprise and sensation in medical fraternity.

For
DURABILITY
AND SERVICE!

In a country where climatic conditions reach extremes, only reliable insulators should be installed. Test upon test has proved that Mysore Porcelain Insulators will withstand the fiercest elements.

MYSORE
PORCELAIN
INSULATORS

Govt. Porcelain
Factory,
Malleswaram P. O.,
Bangalore.

Safely Rely on
AMRUTANJAN BALM
 For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches,
 Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of
 Aches and Pains
AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
 BOMBAY AND MADRAS

Announcement
 FROM 1ST TO 31ST JAN '38 ONLY

ALEMBIC THE SIGN OF PURITY

Alembic NEW YEAR FREE Gift

SEALED IN CELLULOID. GERM FREE

HOW TO GET IT

1. Alembic Distributing Agency, Prin-cess Street, BOMBAY
 2. Alembic Chemical Works, Co. Ltd. Hamilton House P. Box No. 101, Bombay
 3. Alembic Chemical Works Co., Ltd., 3/14, Broadway, MADRAS.

ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS CO. LTD.
 BOMBAY-BARODA-MADRAS-CALCUTTA

City & Suburbs

LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Margashirsha Vadi 12, 1937
Muslim: Shavval 25, 1356
Parsi: Tir 25, 1387
Hightide: 9-21, 22-30
Lowtide: 1-13, 14-44
Sunrise: 7h 10m
Sunset: 6h 10m

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

A Question and Answer meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) evening at 6-15 at Jehangir Wadia Building opposite Flora Fountain.

WELCOME TO GAMA

A welcome address will be presented to the World Champion Wrestler Mr. Gama and his party at Victoria Theatre (Play House) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) on Thursday. Mr. G. V. Deshmukh will preside.

THE MYSORE ASSOCIATION

There will be a vocal musical performance by Miss Subhadra Varad Rajan with suitable accompaniments to-day (Wednesday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) at the Association premises, Matunga.

MATUNGA ATHLETIC CLUB

Under the auspices of the Matunga Athletic Club, Mr. S. Harbans Singh, Champion Wrestler (All-India) of the Orient will deliver a lecture on "The Importance of Physical Culture" at the Ashika Samaj Hall, King's Circle, Matunga, to-morrow (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed unregistered mails for Italy and Austria per M. V. Victoria will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 8-30 a.m. on Thursday the 30th instant.

Registered and unregistered mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. "Strathnaver" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 30th instant.

Superscribed registered and unregistered mails for Hongkong, Shanghai and Singapore per s.s. "Conte Biancamano" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 30th instant.

Registered and unregistered mails for Straits Settlements, Hongkong and Shanghai via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1-30 and 2 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 30th instant.

Registered and unregistered mails for Mauritius and Reunion per s.s. "Marnix Van St. Adolphe" via Madras, Colombo and Batavia will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 p.m. on Friday the 31st instant and 9 a.m. on Sunday the 2nd proximo respectively.

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Parcels correspondence upto 12 noon on 30-12-37.

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AMUSEMENTS

OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Cain and Abel" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Make a Wish" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"King Solomon's Mines" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"The Charge of the Light Brigade" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Eternal Music" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The Unexpected" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Duniya Kya Hai" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Jeevan Prabhat" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Lloyds of London" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"May Time" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Life of Emile Zola" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Thin Ice" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vidya-pati" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Double Wedding" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ART SOCIETY OF INDIA AND LATE MR. VAKIL
The Special Committee for Management of the Art Society of India passed unanimously a condolence resolution for the sad and untimely demise of Mr. Kanaiyalal H. Vakil the well-known art critic of Bombay. The Committee feel that it would be difficult to fill the gap caused by his death.

RASHTRABHASHA EXAM RESULTS
The Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha writes:—
The following are the successful candidates in the Rashtrabhasha Visharad and Churnav Examinations held in November 1937 at the Bombay Centre.

RASHTRABHASHA VISHARAD
First Class: Dhan Talpade.
Second Class: Anusuya Ghurye, Indira Waingankar, Tara Sonalkar, H. Nikanth, K. S. Mondal, B. R. Arwadekar, D. V. Divekar, N. M. Palekar, V. P. Khadilkar.

CHURNAV
Second Class: Nira Bapat, G. M. Palekar.

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BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Rules For Admission Of Visitors

The following rules for admission of visitors to the galleries of the Legislative Assembly Chamber at Bombay and of the Press to the Press Gallery of the Bombay Legislative Assembly have been made by the Honourable Speaker and published in Government Gazette, dated 23rd instant:—

SPEAKER'S GALLERY
Admission cards for this gallery will be issued by the Secretary. Not more than 30 admission cards will be issued for any day. Out of these, ten cards will be reserved for being issued by the Speaker in his discretion.

Applications for admission cards to the Speaker's Gallery shall be made in writing at least one clear day before the day on which admission is desired. Except with the special permission of the Speaker, no cards shall be issued after one hour before the commencement of the meeting of the Assembly.

Ordinarily, not more than one admission card will be issued to any applicant.
VISITORS' GALLERY
Admission cards for the Visitors' Gallery will be issued by the Assistant Secretary.

Not more than one hundred and forty cards will be issued for any day.

Admission cards required for any day shall be issued at 12 noon on the previous working day. If accommodation be still available, further cards will be issued at 12 noon on the day for which they are required, or, if the Assembly is to meet in the morning on that day, at 7 p.m. on the previous working day.

Ordinarily, only one admission card shall be issued to each applicant, and additional cards will be issued only if accommodation is available.

Accommodation may be reserved by the Secretary in the Gallery for members of any society or educational institution.

Only daily admission cards shall be issued.

Applications for admission cards to the Speaker's and Visitors' Galleries shall be made in printed forms which can be had on request.

Separate applications shall be made for cards required for each day.

All applications, if sent by hand, shall be handed over to a clerk in the Assembly Office specially appointed for the purpose. The delivery of admission cards may also be taken from him.

Admission cards will be handed over to the members applying for them. They will in no case be made over to any other person, unless such person produces an authority in writing from the member applying for the cards.

Admission cards shall not be transferable.

PRESS GALLERY
Admission to the Press Gallery will be by passes issued by the Secretary under the orders of the Speaker. A fresh pass must be obtained for each session.

In issuing passes, preference shall be given to daily papers, representatives of accredited news agencies, and recognized news agencies. Representatives of weekly newspapers will be granted passes only if accommodation is available after passes have been issued to representatives of daily newspapers and news agencies.

Applications for passes shall be made in writing and addressed to the Secretary at least seven clear days before the commencement of a session. Each application shall state the name of the paper, its circulation, and the name or names of its reporters or representatives who will use the pass.

One seat in the Press Gallery will be allotted to and reserved for the exclusive use of each newspaper or news agency to which a pass is granted but the seat may be occupied from time to time during the sittings by any reporter or representative of the newspaper or news agency whose name has previously been communicated to the Secretary.

If any representative of a newspaper or news agency does not avail himself of the seat allotted to him within seven days of the commencement of the session, the pass may be allotted to the representative of some other newspaper or news agency.

OKHA PORT NEWS
The Port Officer, Okha, writes: The s.s. "Castalia" of Anchor Line arrived here on December 22 and discharged 425 tons of general cargo from Glasgow and Liverpool and left on December 23. s.s. "Pandit" of the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company arrived on December 24 and loaded 1900 tons of cement for Chittagong and left on December 26.—A. P.



Mr. John Gunther and his party gave a demonstration of physical strength at the Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition at Azad Maidan on Monday.

LECTURE BY MR. JOHN GUNTHER

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru To Preside

The Secretary, Bombay Congress Socialist Party, writes:—
Mr. John Gunther, the eminent American publicist, who is so well-known to the Indian reading public as the author of "Inside Europe", will deliver a lecture on Wednesday, 5th January, at 6-30 p.m. at the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, Fort.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will preside.

The subject of his discourse, which will be delivered under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party, will be "Europe—The Haves and The Have Nots".

Admission will be by tickets. Tickets are available at the Office of the Congress Socialist Party, Dadabhai Manzil, Congress House, Girgaum and at the Office of the "Congress Socialist" weekly, 139, Medows Street, Fort.

These tickets will be valid for the remaining lectures in the Series at the Jinnah Hall.

TARIFF BOARD AND PAPER INDUSTRY

When Inquiry Will Begin in Bombay

Sir Geoffrey Bracken, President of the Tariff Board, arrived in Bombay on Tuesday morning.

Sir Geoffrey and Mr. Fazl Ibrahim Rahimtoola had an informal conversation with the Collector of Customs, in the afternoon the same day.

It is understood that the Board will inquire into the working of the recommendations of the last Tariff Board, in respect of the paper industry, to see if those recommendations need any revision.

A questionnaire may be shortly issued in this connection, and after answers have been received from all the interests concerned a regular inquiry will be held.

WELL-KNOWN GUJARAT SCHOLAR PASSES AWAY

Late Mr. Chandrashanker Pandya

The well-known Gujarati scholar and writer Mr. Chandrashanker N. Pandya passed away on Monday night in his native place Nadiad after a long illness.

Mr. Chandrashanker was widely known in Gujarat. Born in 1884 in Nadiad of Vadnagara Nagar Brahman community, passed his final LL.B. examination and joined the High Court but in 1917 he became afflicted with asthma and he had to give up his practice. He died leaving a large family, a young widow and a number of children. He was a forceful speaker.

Air Mail Timings
LONDON-BOMBAY (JUHU)
Wednesday 1 p.m. 3-30 p.m.
Friday 1 p.m. 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)-LONDON
Latest hour of posting of G.P.O.
Wednesday 8-30 a.m. 10-15 a.m.
Friday 8-30 a.m. 10-15 a.m.

DELHI-BOMBAY (JUHU)
Arrival: 1-35 p.m. 3-30 p.m.
Departure: 1-35 p.m. 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)-DELHI
Latest hour of posting of G.P.O.
Tuesday 8 p.m.
Thursday 8 p.m.

TRIVANDRUM-BOMBAY (JUHU)
Arrival: 6 p.m.
Departure: 6 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)-TRIVANDRUM
Latest hour of posting of G.P.O.
Tuesday 8 p.m.
Thursday 8 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)-KATHIAWAR
Arrival: 7-15
Departure: 7-15

Monday 7-15
Thursday 7-15

Wednesday 7-15
Thursday 7-15

Monday 7-15
Thursday 7-15

Monday 7-15
Thursday 7-15

Monday 7-15
Thursday 7-15

City Fathers' Move To Purchase B. E. S. T. Co?

Interesting Items On January Agenda Of Bombay Municipal Corporation

A number of interesting items will be considered in January when the Municipal Corporation meets after Xmas holidays.

Mr. B. G. Parekar wants the Bombay Municipality to purchase the B. E. S. and T. Co. and therefore will move to ask the Municipal Commissioner to report on the means and ways that could be provided or amendments of the Act that should be made to enable the Corporation to exercise their right of purchasing the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd. in 1947.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai would request the Municipal Commissioner to consider the desirability of forming a Municipal Service Commission for the purpose of recruitment of new entrants in the various departments of the Municipality working under him.

IN INTEREST OF PUBLIC HEALTH
Prof. Sohrab R. Davar will move: That as the Corporation are of opinion that an extensive use of liquid chlorine for sterilising drinking water and sewage is essential in the interest of public health and sanitation and would tend to reduce the frequency and intensity of epidemics, the Commissioner be requested to approach the Government of Bombay with a request to represent to the Government of India to consider the desirability of abolishing Customs Duty on Liquid Chlorine and its containers as that would tend to reduce the cost of the article and encourage its wider use by the public.

From Dr. Mrs. Malinibai B. Sukthankar, wants the Commissioner to prepare and place before the Corporation at an early date a scheme for the registration of marriages in the City of Bombay together with the necessary proposals for the staff, if any, required therefor.

"REDUCE ELECTRIC CHARGES."
Sir J. B. Boman-Behram thinks that the present tariff of the B. E. S. and T. Co. is inordinately high and therefore will move: That the Corporation are of opinion that the rates charged by the B. E. S. and T. Co., Ltd., for the domestic and industrial consumption of electrical energy are high and require to be considerably reduced and in view of the fact that the Corporation have not seen their way to effect substantial reductions in the rates in spite of repeated requests from the Corporation in that behalf, the Tramways and Telephone Committee be requested to prepare and place before the Corporation a draft representation to Government requesting them to exercise early the power vested in them under Clause 11 of the Schedule to the Indian Electricity Act and to appoint an Advisory Board under the Clause for revising the rates for electrical energy charged to the different classes of consumers both domestic and industrial by the B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd.

FAREWELL ADDRESS TO THE HON. STAFF.
Mr. P. W. Wagh has again given a notice of motion inviting the Municipal Commissioner's attention to the resolution passed by the Municipal Corporation regarding Farewell Addresses to certain past Honorary staff of the G. S. M. College and K. E. M. Hospital and requesting him to submit a report thereon, before the end of January 1938.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

What could rightly be classed as the amalgamation fever is now raging in the suburbs. Both the amalgamated areas, namely, Bandra-Santa Cruz and Vile Parle-Andheri are going through this controversy.

Some time back I wrote about the deputation from Andheri and Santa Cruz, which waited on the Minister for Local Self-Government regarding the question of representation.

Sunday morning's meeting held at Bandra in this connection has now poured more oil into the once raging fire.

That this question has caused a lot of ill-feeling between both Bandra and Santa Cruz will not be denied, and in order that this ill-feeling should not prevail, because it will, to a very extent harm the working of the Municipal Board, Government, in my opinion, ought to come to a fair decision which would be pleasing to both the parties, and this decision must be made without further delay.

CHRISTMAS AT BASSEIN
As one travels further down Salsette, a vast difference is noticed in habits and customs of the people. In the more advanced regions of the suburbs Christmas was celebrated through an advanced light, but customs as old as Christmas itself still prevail in the backward places.

Dancing, singing rends the air throughout the day, all through the spirit of hundreds of gallons of spirit, that famous "kupta" stuff I have often written about.

On Sunday at Bassein, were held annual Christmas sports organized under the auspices of the Catholic Welfare League of that place. These sports which saw a large gathering were held on the grounds of the Tarkhad Marathi Municipal School. Mr. Jos Alex Dias, J.P., B.A., LL.B. (Solicitor), presided.

BHAYANDAR STRIKE
On December 13, about 288 workers of the Salt Pans at Bhayandar in Thana Mahal went on strike.

This strike, writes a correspondent, was called off yesterday when the workers resumed work as their main demands having been accepted.

Among these demands are the paying of wages direct after deducting not more than 50 per cent of the amounts due for money advanced.

EUCARIST CONGRESS
Large Number Of Delegates Arrive At Madras
MADRAS, Dec. 28.
The incoming trains to the Central and Egmore Station this morning brought a large number of delegates to the National

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1937

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS

The All-India Educational Conference, the thirteenth session of which met at Calcutta on Monday, has not so far appreciably influenced education in this country, mainly because the Government have been little responsive to public opinion in matters educational or, for that matter, in any other. Things are different now and it should be possible for representative educational conferences to influence every department of education, if only they are practical and businesslike in their proceedings and carry on continued educative propaganda through their own standing committees or constituent teachers' associations. They should not be content with vague generalities but should be precise enough in their recommendations and criticism and should concentrate their best attention on the actual problems of the day. It is no use, for instance, soundly denouncing everything about the present system of education without any reservation whatsoever and holding it responsible for every evil in our society. Nor will it do to demand at once ideal reforms in every conceivable direction without any regard for the present financial and other limitations. It will be most helpful for educational conferences to put themselves in the position of Education Ministers and to formulate a clear practicable programme of reform and expansion within the resources actually available or likely to be so in the near future. That is certainly not too much to expect from the conferences of teachers and professors.

The Wardha Scheme

The Wardha scheme, as embodied in the Dr. Zakir Hussain Committee's report, has, with all its imperfections, the merit of being conceived in this spirit. Even in its present unamplified form it is clear-cut and intensely practical, within its limited scope. We expect the All-India Educational Conference to express its own views on the scheme in clear definite terms, as the main features of the scheme have been before the country for over three months. The views of such a responsible all-India body will enable Gandhiji and other supporters of the scheme to bring it more in consonance with informed public opinion before presenting it to the educational Ministers who will have to take notice of it at the next Budget sessions. But the Conference Subjects Committee has

done little more than suggesting the appointment of a committee to report on the scheme by June 13, 1938. That will be hardly businesslike. The scheme itself was prepared in much less time and its defects are certainly not due to hurry.

University Education

Apart from the merits and defects of the Wardha scheme of elementary education, educationists in India seem to be somewhat perturbed at the possible effects on higher education of the recent strong trend in favour of elementary education, particularly of certain views of Gandhiji on University education. Mr. C. R. Reddi, the President of the Calcutta Conference, remarked that Nationalism without intellectual leadership was nothing, that the University supplied intellectual leadership and, therefore, to stop University education would be suicidal. Fortunately, no one has suggested that University education must be stopped. As for the present common demand that the elementary education of the masses should have the first claim on the resources of the State, it is a reasonable one and has been urged by many for at least a decade. After all, it is necessary that the millions of people who pay taxes beyond their capacity should be given at least enough education to be capable of intelligently following—and discriminating between—their intellectual leaders. It will be a useful service if educational conferences present to the Governments concerned that they regard as far educational budgets. It appears that for some years to come the principal means of expanding purely literary higher education will have to be to cheapen it appreciably by the following, among other, ways: (1) Raising many high schools, particularly those in the mofussil, to the status of intermediate colleges, (2) substantially to reduce the salaries of professors, (3) to permit two shifts in instruction, (4) to reduce reasonably the standard of equipment, buildings etc., (5) to enlist the co-operation of honorary workers, and (6) co-ordination among the colleges affiliated to the same University. We wish educationists and educational bodies specially interested in University education would offer similar constructive suggestions about cheapening higher education, which at present is unconscionably costly and this fact, makes its expansion extremely difficult.

The Chinese Perspective

The full text of the letter addressed by General Chu Teh, Commander-in-Chief of the Eighth Route Army of China, to the Congress President, which has just been published, helps us to see in the proper perspective the life and death struggle which is being at present waged on the Chinese soil. The swift victories of Japan in North China have naturally led many people to doubt whether China is finally doomed, and whether the Japanese steam-roller will not soon crush all opposition in its path. Propagandist news agencies, too, are doing their best to give an alarmist picture of the situation and thus help to break the morale of the Chinese people. The stirring assurance given by Gen. Chu Teh that "China is not subjected, not defeated; and that we cannot and will never be subjected" ought to hearten all those who sympathise with her and stand for the sacred principles of nationalism and democracy. The

Chinese are without modern arms, without proper equipment and frequently even without food. Especially the plight of the volunteer bands, who have organised themselves throughout the regions occupied by the Japanese forces, is pitiable in the extreme. The fierce flame of patriotism is, however, burning bright in every Chinese breast, and there is an epic grandeur about the resistance those people are offering to an enemy armed with every engine of destruction that science has invented. In fighting Japanese aggression, China is also fighting the inroad of Fascism in the East, as the General aptly points out. The Sino-Japanese conflict has, indeed, a very similar significance to that of the Spanish Civil War, and lovers of liberty and human dignity throughout the world must, therefore, rally to help Nationalist China, even as they have done for Republican Spain during the last year and a half.

INDIAN CULTURE

Elements Of Unity

(By Dr. Abdul Hameed Kazi, M.A., Ph.D.)

It is on the basis of Nationalism that Hindu and Muslim cultures can be effectively blended. Hinduism excels on the theoretical, while Islam excels on the practical side of life.

Both are essential for the growth of vigorous Indian national life. We want a harmonious combination of the metaphysical and ethical capacities of our nation. With the combination of both we can create a higher cultural and educational ideal.

There are the following three factors upon which nationalism in India can be based.

(1) On that conception of the world which recognizes the highest aim in all life. This is a common characteristic of Hinduism and Islam, and we can call it a metaphysical religious trend of mind.

(2) On the basis of common Indian culture, which has been the result of the common efforts of both Hindus and Muslims for a thousand years.

(3) On the basis of nationalism, which wants to see in future a common United India.

This does not mean that we are not prepared to accept outside influences. We have to learn a lot from the West, specially in the domain of Science, and technique.

Universalism.

Nationalism to us is not an aim in itself. It is a stepping-stone to Universalism. This brings us to the last element of our educational ideal, i.e., Universalism. The ideal of universalism can be of very different characters, e.g., the modern movement of communism, which is entirely based on the economic welfare of the masses. Communism is based on materialism. Marx considers the whole culture to be the product of economic activity in the last analysis. In the establishment of religion he sees the hands of the capitalists.

Marx could not understand the other sides of human mind. As the economic factor plays an important part in human life, so do the aesthetic and religious. Materialism is against the fundamental psychological attitude of our Indian mind and we cannot accept any movement in its entirety which is based on that.

This does not mean that we want to shut our eyes to the misery of our Indian masses. We should be prepared to accept any social economic system which removes that. We cannot also accept the other form of Universalism which concerns itself only with the ethical side, but not the religious. We are bound to have a faith in a super-human being which should give us courage in our moments of despair.

Common Ground.

Now only the third alternative remains. We can only believe in a universalism which is based on the conception of one super-human being. One may call it whatever one may like, Allah or Parameshwara. This has been the fundamental conception of Islam from the beginning, and of Hinduism in its highest philosophical thought in Bhagwat Gita.

We have uptill now always spoken about Hinduism and Islam. This does not mean that we are not prepared to take any beneficial influences from the Indian Christians, Parsis, Sikhs, etc. They can meet us on the common basis of nationalism. But it is a fact that the two movements of Hinduism and Islam will play a decisive part in moulding the destinies of India, not only because of their huge numbers, but also due to their magnificent past.

In short, our cultural or educational ideal is to evolve the physical and psychological which include economic, political, social, aesthetic, moral and religious capacities of our younger generations on the basis of our cultural past, in such a way that we may be able to build a common Indian nation, which should prove itself beneficial to humanity.

Fangs of New Birth

How grand and inspiring is this ideal! But when we look at our atmosphere it is so disappointing. Everywhere it is seen disunity and discord. The Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs fight with each other. But we should not lose our heart because of these things. They are the last breaths of dying movements. New life is sure to be born in India and we are at the mo-

ment of a new birth.

(Continued on page 14 Col 7)

SOVIET ELECTIONS

A letter in last week's "Chronicle" invited me to discuss the Russian elections. It is not easy in these days to write about Russia, since any frank expression of opinion is misused by our opponents.

On the other hand, the official friends of Russia point to these elections as an ideal model. Clearly that calls for discussion.

To avoid any honest misunderstanding, I will state my own position in a few words. Speaking broadly, I believe that Russia has solved the central economic problem of our times, and is in a fair way to create a classless society.

That constitutes a claim to our fundamental loyalty and to our support if she should be threatened or attacked.

But I hold that she has not been equally successful in solving the problem of Government. This we must debate, since her experience affects our own ideals and plans.

The word "elections" is, to begin with, misleading. There were no contests, or at most, only two or three. It is said that two of none the less, take place in committee behind the scenes before the single candidate was chosen.

At the best, this would be no substitute for a choice by the whole body of citizens. It is true, however, as I witnessed in a Moscow factory in 1927, that the shop committees did scrutinise the record of each candidate carefully before the list was drawn up.

A Plebiscite

But there are two differences to-day. Firstly, the constituencies are vast territorial units, which can have no intimate life comparable to that of a factory or a village. Secondly, the method followed was that of a plebiscite.

Usually, Stalin was nominated, and then, since he could stand only in one constituency a substitute was adopted to replace him. The result was that the choice lay simply in a vote for or against Stalin.

This exaltation of a single leader is a comparatively recent phase of Soviet life. Lenin did not seek to fill the whole horizon in this way. He was loved and venerated, but was often in a narrow majority within the Party.

If he got his way in the end, it

was thanks to his real superiority in open debate. Stalin has great gifts and a proud record, but behind these claims to leadership is the coercive machine that he directs.

This plebiscite took place after a purge in which he has "liquidated" every possible leader of an independent tendency.

At such a moment anyone who had dared to nominate a candidate against Stalin or his substitute would have been branded as a Trotskyist traitor, ripe for the fate that awaits such persons.

In these conditions, with the entire Press and the wireless in Stalin's hands, a plebiscite is merely a measure of his efficiency as an organiser. That no one questions.

Classless Society

Apart from any minor criticism one might direct against the details of the new Constitution, we may summarise our objection thus: The Russian Communist Party will not provide for any organised opposition, and cannot even conceive the possibility of a loyal opposition.

The reason, as the "Daily Worker" states it, is interesting and deserves consideration. Parties as we know them in a capitalist society, reflect its division into classes.

It follows that in a classless society no parties can exist—or, rather, there can be only one party, that of the whole mass of working citizens.

I agree, of course, that in such a society there can be no fundamental division based on differences of economic status.

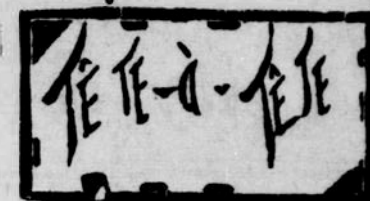
Since the word "party" has for us this association, let us speak rather of an organised group or tendency. Surely such groups may and must exist even in a classless society.

Land workers will differ in outlook from industrial workers and intellectual workers from both. There may be other differences of function equally inevitable that will lead to grouping.

But is every difference in opinion economic in origin? I would ask the Marxist reader to refrain

The Truth

By H. N. Brailsford



WITHOUT COMMENT

from a dogmatic answer and to look around him.

Why to-day in this island does a man join the Communist Party rather than the Labour Party, or vice versa? Class does not give the clue. The same man will try first the one and then the other: husbands and wives or brothers in the same economic position are also divided.

So far as I can tell, the class composition of the two is broadly the same: a big preponderance of manual workers with a fringe of "intellectuals."

So I fall back on the commonplace answer that the difference is one of temperament—in other words, psychological.

If an orthodox Marxist tells me that this is an unscientific opinion, I answer that in Marx's day only one human study deserved the name of science, namely, economics.

"Yes—Men"

To-day, psychology has its rights. We all acquire in childhood some attitude to our parents, whether of submission or revolt. This determines in after-life our attitude towards all forms of authority.

Some of us tend to follow tradition: others are critics and innovators. Doubtless the extremes of both attitudes are due to parental mistakes and stupid education.

These can be eliminated, but shades of temperamental difference will persist in the happiest society, and its life will always be a debate between the traditional and innovating tendencies. Thus we have several natural groups in every society, however classless, some functional and some temperamental.

"Granted," a Stalinist may reply. "Of course, we differ in temperament as in physique. But why organise these differences in groups? Each type can speak when he gets elected."

That may suffice in a very small social unit, a workshop or a farm. But when 90,000,000 elect

(Continued on Page 12 Col. 5.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

ROME-TOKYO AXIS.

Italy is setting about strengthening the Rome-Tokyo axis by despatching a mission of "study and friendship" to Tokyo, to be composed, we are told, of "representatives of all organised forces of the regime." The two countries will apparently seek mutual collaboration in economic, political as well as military matters whenever such collaboration is deemed necessary. Both Italy and Japan feel keenly their present isolation, in spite of the assurances of help and co-operation coming from Germany. Both seem to realise that too well that Nazi Germany has her own problems to solve and her own ambitions to fulfil. Such being the case, German co-operation in any scheme of self-aggrandisement which may commend itself to Italy and Japan may not mean anything more than distant professions of sympathy to them. Italy and Japan, in the role of free-booters, which they love best, may like to go to extreme lengths that may not at all commend themselves to the more circumspect Germans.

NECESSARY WARNING

As regards their future attitude towards speeches which may amount to a clear incitement to violence, the Government rightly warn all concerned that they will not tolerate such speeches, as Congress is pledged to a policy of non-violence and "hold themselves free to institute proceedings without any further warning against any individual" making such speeches. We share their hope that "all will join hands to maintain and promote a peaceful and non-violent atmosphere, which is the essential foundation of ordered society." This requires that there should be perfect co-operation between Congress Ministers and other Congress leaders.

On the one hand leaders like Pandit Jawaharlal, if they are satisfied that any workers are inclined, consciously or unconsciously, to incite people to violence, should use their restraining influence among them even before legal steps are taken. On the other hand, as Gandhiji himself suggested, Ministers "in the absence of definite instructions from the Congress," should "report what they consider is violent behaviour of any member of the public to their own Provincial Congress Committee or the Working Committee and seek instructions." In any case, Gandhiji has no hesitation in declaring that Ministers "cannot ignore incitements to violence and manifestly violent speech, even though they may themselves run the risk of being styled violent." It will be a disaster to the Congress if it gives ground for a belief that its creed of non-violence is only a paper-creed, a pretence and a make-believe.

WISE RESTRAINT

The U. P. Government have acted wisely in abandoning their proposed prosecution of Pandit Parmanand for his speech at Dehra Dun. They believe that the speech was most objectionable, as an incitement to violence. We do not know whether the reports of the speech in which the Government relied were accurate or were challenged by the speaker. Nor can we say, in the absence of any published typical excerpts from the speech, whether it was on the whole an incitement to violence. But it may be presumed that a responsible Congress Ministry, advised at every stage by such champions of civil liberty as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, would not lightly seek to

prosecute a well-meaning political worker. Indeed, their final decision to drop the prosecution shows that they would err, if they must, rather on the side of liberty of speech.

A WELCOME STEP.

The accession of the two well-known Lingayat leaders of the Karnatak, Mr. P. R. Chikodi and Rao Bahadur Angadi, to the Congress is welcome. Their action will have shown to those members of the Lingayat community who have been holding aloof from the Congress that there is nothing really in the Congress creed or organisation which is prejudicial to the interests of their community. The Congress is an entirely non-communal organization, though interested parties have been trying to misrepresent its character as pro-this or pro-that. It has guaranteed the rights of all communities, small and big, inhabiting this country. The renunciation of his title by Rao Bahadur Angadi may not mean much at this hour of the day, since such titles are at discount now and may go down in value still further in days to come.

RURAL LIBRARIES

One of the most important resolutions adopted by the All-India Library Conference held at Delhi last week appealed to the new Provincial Governments to include the establishment of rural libraries as an integral part of their rural uplift programmes. The value of suitable libraries in any programme of rural uplift is undeniable. If the books chosen are of practical interest, and deal with subjects like health, hygiene and agriculture, they will be both interesting and instructive to the villagers. It is true that few of the villagers may be able to read. But it is possible and customary for them to get books or periodicals read by the literates among them. Travelling libraries may be used in the villages which are too small for stationary ones. It should be realized that rural libraries are indispensable to prevent the half-educated villagers' relapsing into illiteracy and also their forgetting all the things told them by uplift propagandists.

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS

(1) The Japanese diplomats are demanding over-time pay for the long hours they have to put in drafting innumerable apologies to Britain and America.

(2) The Italian mission of friendship to Japan will be taken on an excursion trip to North China where the achievements of Japanese civilization will be proudly displayed before them.

(3) The tourist, trying to be funny, suddenly pointed to a scarecrow and remarked: "I suppose that is one of the natives?"

Smart Guide: "Oh, no, sir; just a visitor like yourself."

Bore: "Talking about Africa makes me think of the time—"

Bored One: "Good gracious, you're quite right. I had no idea it was so late. Good-bye."

Dr. Goebbels, the Propaganda Minister of Nazi Germany, was recently explaining some of the secrets of his methods.

He said in an interview with the "Berliner Tageblatt":

"We never deviate from the political line we have once taken up. But when we see that the policy we think the right one is not catching on, we look for better arguments with which to drive this policy home."

Finally Goebbels said: "In democratic countries public opinion makes the policy and leads the state."

"In authoritarian countries the State guides popular opinion and makes the policy."

Muslim Leaguers are reported to have thrown stones and mud at the Hon. Dr. Subbarayan, the Madras Minister.

Mr. Jinnah now had better beware of his glass-house!

According to one of the British scientists "India is full of historical wealth."

But it wasn't exactly that which attracted his countrymen to our country!

The U. P. Muslim League Political Conference has passed a resolution urging the Government to maintain the Spirit of the Communal Award in the election of local bodies.

"Divide et Impera" is evidently the sheet-anchor of communalists and imperialists alike.

The same Conference threatened boycott of British goods if the Palestine question was not solved to the satisfaction of Muslims.

Now, now, now! They should not pass such resolutions. Mr. Jinnah and many other prominent Muslim Leaguers may be displeased.

Maulana Shaukat Ali said that Hindu-Muslim relations were never worse than at present.

The credit, of course, goes to him.

Mr. Fazlul Huq, Bengal Premier, hopes to banish communalism from his province.

All luck to him in this task of self-extirpation.

In return for the recent visits of Baron Okura and other distinguished Japanese to Italy the Italian Government have decided to send to Japan a mission of "study and friendship" composed of "representatives of all organised forces of the regime."

It is characteristic of Fascist "friendship" that it has to be expressed by representatives of the fighting forces!

The duty of a woman, says Mrs. Naidu, is to heal quarrels. After she has provoked them?

"The symbolism of sovereignty in India," says a foreign lecturer on Indian Art, "consists in a certain number of iconographical details which, when once deciphered with certainty, give the picture its correct significance."

So, there you are—provided, of course, you have survived the iconographical homily on Indian Art!

Need For Balanced Economy In India

Increase Purchasing Power Of Masses

Prof. Thomas' Appeal To Provincial Govs. To Take Prompt Action

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Dec. 23. "The economic problem of India to-day is not merely one of recovery from the trade depression, but of solving our perennial problem of poverty and a low standard of living. In spite of a large increase in the foreign trade and industrial production of India in the last 70 years, there has not been any appreciable improvement in the standard of living of the masses," said Dr. P. J. Thomas, Professor of Economics, Madras University, in the course of his presidential address at the 21st Session of the All-India Economic Conference held here to-day. The following are some of the extracts:—

UNEVEN DISTRIBUTION. The productive system of the country has been clogged by an unjust system of distribution. Too large a share of the purchasing power generated in the productive process has been going to the capitalist classes and too small a share into the hands of labourers and small producers. Unfair tenancy conditions, unjust loan transactions and inequitable methods of marketing have been instrumental in bringing about this condition. The result has been persistent under-consumption which in turn has led to serious under-production and this is the chief malady from which we are suffering in India.

Had the middlemen who obtained the bulk of the profits from agriculture and handicrafts invested their earnings in productive enterprises—as happens in all advanced countries—our economic system would have functioned better. As it was, they bought gold or lands or gave out money at high rates of interest to needy persons. In Bombay and elsewhere, a few Indian capitalists ventured into industry long ago, but the growth of such enterprise has been slow and the type of industrial organization adopted was not the most conducive to national welfare.

Therefore, from every point of view, it is necessary to raise the standard of living of the Indian masses. For this a larger production and better distribution must be our watchword. We have small an average income to be distributed that all talk of equalization is premature. Further, in devising the plan for rebuilding our economic system, our national genius and cultural heritage must be taken into account.

PECULIARITIES OF ENVIRONMENT.

Our agriculture and industry must develop in accordance with our social and economic environment. The present economic system of India is overweighted on the agricultural side and this must

be rectified. But wholesale re-organisation will not solve our problem. No doubt, a certain number of key industries will have to be conducted on the large scale basis, but in the case of most others, the unit of production has to be small, and recent hydro-electric and transport developments enable such units to function efficiently.

However rapid our industrialization may be, the majority of our people will have to draw their sustenance from agriculture. Further, industrial development in this country is necessarily dependent on agricultural improvement. Without a rise in rural purchasing power, the scope for industrial development is extremely limited. For increasing rural income, the maladjustments in rural economy arising from imperfections in land tenure, rural credit and marketing must be removed. Credit must be linked up with marketing and as far as possible brought under the control of the State by devising a system by which loans will be given almost entirely for productive purposes, and repayment will be provided for through the co-operative marketing of the produce raised.

SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS.

In order to increase the income of the agriculturist, it is also necessary that he should be enabled to use his spare time productively. Only those agriculturists who have a second string to the bow are able to keep their head above water. It is, therefore, necessary to devise suitable subsidiary occupations for each area and give facilities for pursuing them. Colonization schemes, especially industrial colonies like Dayalbagh, will also help in fighting unemployment.

The financial policy of the Government can also do a great deal for lightening the burdens on the rural population and tending down the inequities of distribution. It is generally admitted that our tax system as a whole stands in need of readjustment in order that it may approximate to the ideal of maximum social advantage. We have really come to a stage at which the improvement of economic conditions largely depends on a bold increase of expenditure. Taxation for these purposes will far from taking away money from the people, largely add to their purchasing power.

AN ACTIVE ECONOMIC POLICY.

For bringing about such a re-organization of our economic life, Government will have to follow a much more energetic policy than hitherto. At this juncture, therefore, India's interest lies in safeguarding her trade with a few steady markets and in developing her internal demand. We must have a co-ordinated economic system in the country wherein there must be a balance between industrial and agricultural production as well as a balance within the agricultural and industrial spheres themselves.

In the light of the above, India's large population and its recent increase need not cause alarm. India's position to-day is in many ways like that of England in the time of Malthus. Industrial production has started, but there is still much misery and a low standard of living. The first advances in economic development are the slowest, but once the foundations are laid, the pace will quicken. When productive activity increases and India's purchasing power rises, her growing population will not only be a boon to the home industry, but will also offer a steady market to the countries of the West.

Thus our problems are rooted deep down in the system of production and distribution. No currency manipulation can help in curing them. What we need is a regulated economy which would eliminate the wastes and rectify the inequities inevitable under

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY UNMASKED

Assam Governor Poonipooos Speaker's Ruling And House's Verdict

(From Our Correspondent) TEZPUR, ASSAM, (By Mail). The slowness of the new Constitution for the first time in Assam Government was exposed on last Tuesday, when in the open House of the Assam Legislative Assembly, a slip of paper from the Governor turned down the verdict of the House in refusing the Ministry a sum of Rs. 15,164 as Supplementary Demand for the provision of the Commissioners' offices till 31st March next, after a protracted discussion for several days and after a unanimous passing of a resolution abolishing the posts of the Divisional Commissioners in Assam, who were mere forwarding agents between the district officers and the Secretariat.

The Speaker, Sri Basanta Kumar Das, (Congress), ruled out of order the supplementary demand for the Commissioners' offices for another three months, presented that day by the Governor through a message to the Assembly exercising his individual judgment.

ECHO OF "ORDINANCE RAJ"

Chitlun Congress Committee Gets Back Rs 300

RATNAGIRI, December 28. It is understood that the Bombay Government have ordered the return of Rs. 300 confiscated from the Chitlun Congress Committee under the Emergency Powers Act.—A.P.

'laissez faire.' We have to rebuild our economic system without destroying the foundations. What Russia sought to do and did in a monstrous way, we must do in a peaceful manner. And it is for us economists to show the way. Western economic theory cannot give us much help in this; we have to develop an economic synthesis of our own.

URGENT ACTION NEEDED.

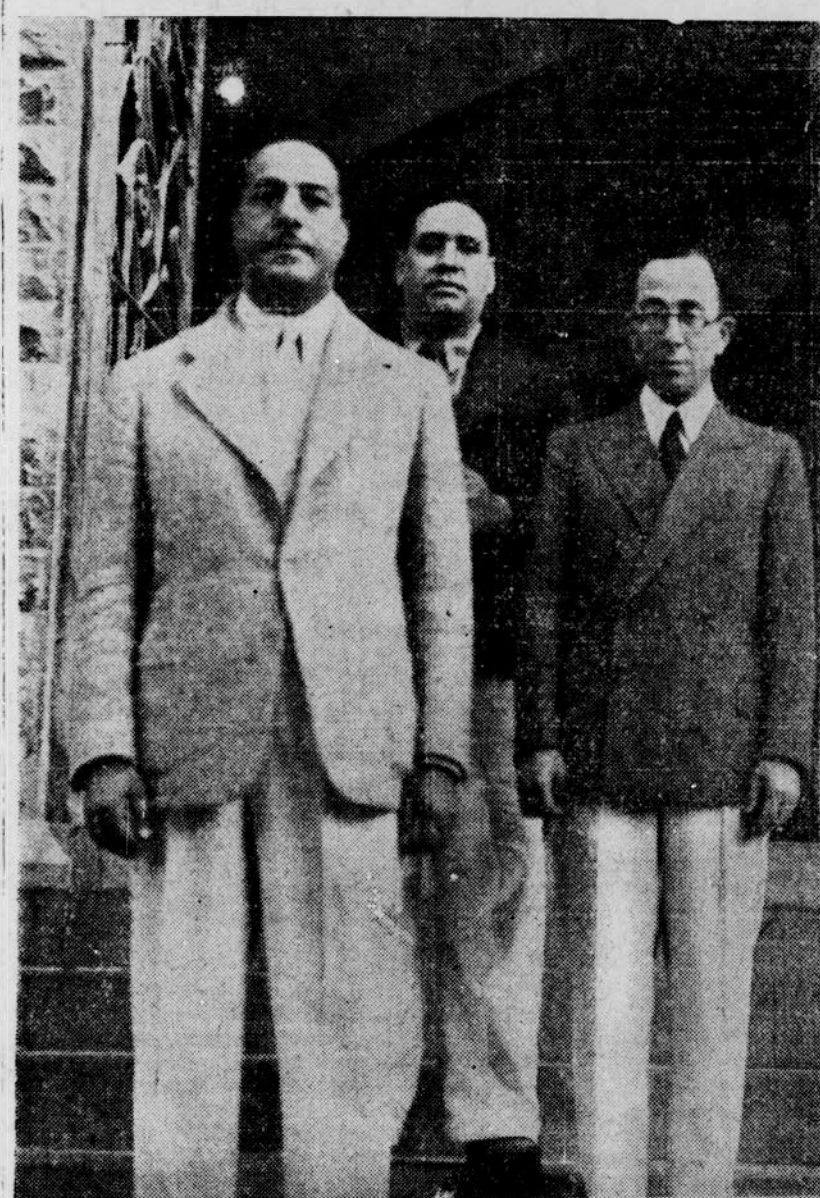
The new provincial Governments have a great responsibility in tackling this fundamental problem of India. The masses are no longer in a state of pathetic content; under various influences there has been in recent years a popular awakening and great expectations have been roused in their minds. If we do not seriously tackle our economic ills at this juncture, great discontent and worse consequences may follow. But if the eleven provincial Governments and the larger States to-day make an earnest effort at rebuilding our economic system on sound lines, the popular awakening may be directed into constructive channels and this country may soon be on the way to solid economic progress. Let it be remembered that any rise in the standard of living of the masses in India will not only increase the economic welfare of a fifth of the human race but will also contribute substantially to the well-being of the world as a whole.

SCIENCE LEADS TO PROSPERITY

Nizam Wishes Success To Economic Conference Delegates

(From Our Correspondent) SECUNDERABAD, Dec. 28. In wishing the Indian Economic Conference success the Nizam sent the following message to the Conference through Sir Akber Hyder: "The following is the message, 'I feel grateful, when I see that the Osmania University is spreading enlightenment among my subject. At the beginning of the year we had the Indian Science Congress in our midst and at the end of it, I am pleased to know that Economists of India are holding their 21st session in the Capital of my dominions. The prosperity of our country is closely connected with scientific study of its economic problems and it is a happy sign that we in India have realised the importance of this science and have made provision for the teaching of Economics in our Universities. I hope that this Conference will stimulate the interests of my people in their economic affairs and in the possibilities of economic development in Hyderabad India is a country rich in natural endowments and it is the privilege of Indian economists to show ways and means of placing India in line with the most advanced countries of the world. I wish the Conference every success and hope that the delegates will enjoy their stay in my Capital'."

EGYPTIAN CONSUL-GENERAL (LEFT) FOR INDIA



H. E. Mahamed Sadek Abu Khadia Bey with Mahomed Zaki Kenaur, (right) Vice-Consul. Both the appointments have been recently made.

Italian Delegation For Japan

Mission Of "Study And Friendship": Fascist Attacks On Britain

ROME, Dec. 28. In return for the recent visits of Baron Okuma and other distinguished Japanese to Italy the Italian Government have decided to send to Japan a mission of "study and friendship" composed of "representatives of all organized forces of the regime."

Commenting on this Signor Gayda writing in "Giornale d'Italia" supports Japan's claims to build up her naval strength to the level of the British and American navies. Meanwhile attacks on British policy in Palestine and the Far East reappear in Italian newspapers after the Christmas pause in publication.—Reuter.

JAPANESE BUDGET

Increased Expenditure Over Manchukuo

TOKIO, Dec. 28. The ordinary Budget Bill for the financial year 1938-39 estimates the revenue at 2,867 million yens compared with 2,908 million yens in the present year and expenditure at 2,867 million yens, compared with 2,944 millions in the present year.

The revenue includes a bond issue of 694 million yens of which 557 million yens are designed to cover the expenditure in Manchukuo.

The Government have economized 141 millions on various pre-arranged programmes while 56 millions are required by various departments, excluding the War Office and the Admiralty in connection with the China incident.—Reuter.

CHANGES IN CHINESE MILITARY PERSONNEL

Move To Secure Greater Efficiency In Military Operations

SHANGHAI, Dec. 27. A number of important changes in Chinese personnel political and military has been made recently with the avowed object of ensuring greater efficiency of Chinese military operations. There are indications that the ex-Communist leaders who are irreconcilably anti-Japanese are winning a larger share in the direction of affairs, for example the Chinese forces in the provinces Shansi, Shensi, Suiyuan and Ninghsia have been placed under the command of Chuteh, Commander-in-Chief of the

QUOTA SYSTEM

BASIC PROPOSAL FOR INDO-Br. TRADE PACT Will U. K. Agree To Buy Fixed Quantity Of Indian Raw Cotton?

(From Our Special Correspondent) NEW DELHI, Dec. 28. I understand on reliable authority that one of the main basic proposals for the new Indo-British Trade Agreement is the Quota system whereby the United Kingdom will be bound to buy a fixed quantity of raw cotton as against Lancashire's textile exports to India.

It appears however the leading representatives of commercial community on the panel of unofficial advisers have been opposed to any further reduction in import or preferential duty on British textiles as part and parcel of quota arrangements.

On the other hand, the British side is not very willing to subject its off-take of Indian raw cotton to fixed conditions. It is believed the Government of India will prefer the quota arrangement but their difficulty lies in fact that the Indian side is not prepared to agree to the reduction in the textile import duty.

While negotiations have been proceeding amidst difficulties for evolving a satisfactory solution,

the British commercial community settled in India have, through the Associated Chambers of Commerce raised again the cry of the "Indian raw cotton in danger."

JAPAN'S OBLIGATION. It is true, as was said in the speeches in Calcutta that Japan can look forward to her supplies of raw cotton to China, Manchukuo etc. but at the same time, it is forgotten that Japan is under obligation to buy raw cotton from India at determined quantities till 1940. Till then, Indian cotton has an assured market.

As regards the American over-production cotton and the consequent slump in prices, I understand, it has been repeatedly pointed out by some unofficial advisers that such temporary and uncertain factors cannot be taken into account while attempting at the regulation of trade relations between two countries on "Quasi-permanent" basis. In addition, it is well known that the United Kingdom's capacity to consume Indian cotton is very much limited. She can consume not more than five lakh bales while India has to dispose annually about a million bales of cotton.

Italian 'Plane Held Up At Lahore

Director Of Civil Aviation Asks Explanation For "Irregularities"

LAHORE, Dec. 28. An Italian aeroplane purporting to carry a party of Italian Journalists on a world tour was detained at Lahore and were asked to fly to Delhi under the instructions from the Director of Civil Aviation, India, to offer explanation there as the authorities considered that there were some legal irregularities about the venture, though the pilot and passengers said that the machine belonged to an Italian newspaper which sent them on a world tour.

They have proposed to stay in Lahore for some days.—United Press.

ITALIAN JOURNALISTS' FLIGHT OVER INDIA

Permission For Renewal Obtained

NEW DELHI, Dec. 28. Signor Luaili, editor of the Italian newspaper "Stampa" and three of his colleagues, have been permitted to renew their air flight over India.

It appears that owing to language difficulty the Italian journalists misunderstood certain aircraft rules but after their interview with the Director of Civil Aviation, the misunderstanding was cleared.

They offered apologies for ignorance of air rules mainly due to lack of knowledge of English and the incident has been treated as satisfactorily closed.

The Italian journalists were given permission, it will be remembered, for flight over India at Karachi on December 18, but when they reached Lahore they were asked to leave for Delhi to explain certain incidents at the Karachi aerodrome to the Civil Aviation authorities.

This they did on Christmas eve and obtained permission for renewal of flight.—United Press.

lines leading to the Capital.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S REPLY TO BRITISH NOTE

TOKIO, Dec. 28. Japanese reply to the British note on the "Ladybird" incident has been handed to the British Ambassador.—Reuter.

PORTUGUESE PORT SHELLED

SHANGHAI, Dec. 28. The Portuguese port of Macao awakened at dawn to heavy artillery fire, ten miles southwest of the city in the neighbourhood of Wongnang Island, where the Japanese a little later landed 200 marines, a cruiser, transport and two destroyers being engaged in the operation.—Reuter.

"Chambhars Must Join Congress"

Ratnagiri Dist. Conference Expresses Confidence In Bombay Ministry

RATNAGIRI, December 28. A resolution congratulating, and expressing confidence in the Congress Ministry was passed at the first session of the Ratnagiri District Chambhar Conference held here under the presidency of Mr. Sangaokar, member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Karkar, the chairman of the Reception Committee, in a lengthy speech, repudiated Dr. Ambedkar's policy.

Mr. Sangaokar, in his presidential address, supported the Independent National Harijan Party and appealed to the people to join the Congress, the only great national non-communal party. The Conference was largely attended.—A.P.

(Speeches on Page 12.)

AVIATOR COMES TO GRIEF

Delhi Club Flier Dies In Hospital, Sequel To Plane Crash

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 28. Mr. Hasmath, an aviator attached to the Delhi Flying Club died here as a result of an aeroplane accident. It is stated along with Mr. Chandan Singh, also of the Delhi Flying Club, Mr. Hasmath took off from here for Khandwa in a Moth plane, when after attaining a high altitude the machine came to grief and crashed on the Golbazar Maidan. Hasmath sustained serious injuries and died within a few hours in hospital. His companion, who was also injured, is progressing. The machine was wrecked.—A.P.

Famous Welsh Singer Dead

NEW YORK, Dec. 28. The death has occurred of the famous Welsh singer, Danbeddos aged 74.—Reuter.

French Composer Dead

PARIS, Dec. 28. The death has occurred of the distinguished French composer Maurice Ravel.—Reuter.

GRANDSON FOR 'IL DUCE'

ROME, December 27. The wife of Signor Mussolini's eldest son, Vittorio, has given birth to a son, who is the first grandson to carry on Signor Mussolini's name. The couple were married in Rome in February when both were 22 years old. A communique announcing the birth says: "The Duce received the news with great joy"—Reuter's Special.

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Problem Of Indian Unemployment

Task Before Autonomous Governments

WANTED MORE IRRIGATION AND PROVISION OF RURAL HANDICRAFTS, SAYS DR V. K. R. V. RAO

Unemployment in India is mainly of a seasonal kind. The number of those thus involved is estimated at 41 millions.

The Remedy

To solve it, it is necessary on the one hand to extend the area under irrigation, garden crops, etc.; on the other to provide handicrafts in rural centres, which will work only for two to four months in a year and provide unemployment just when they need it.

Thus concludes Principal V. K. R. V. Rao of the S. L. D. Arts College, Ahmedabad, in his paper on "The Problem of Unemployment in India" submitted to the Indian Economic Conference held at Hyderabad on Tuesday.

The following are excerpts from the paper—

Unemployment may be described as of the following four kinds: Frictional, Cyclical, Seasonal and Disguised.

Frictional unemployment is that which arises from the fact that it takes time for different kinds of labour supply to adjust themselves to changes in demand, the total demand remaining constant. This can be obviated to a considerable extent by instituting labour exchanges and a labour intelligence service, of which parents can take advantage in choosing vocations for their children.

CYCICAL VARIETY

Cyclical unemployment is the unemployment which results from periodic fluctuations in total demand; and it is this kind of unemployment which has attracted the attention of economists the most. This kind of unemployment is more peculiar to industrially developed countries. It is not such a serious problem in the case of India. But it cannot be denied that it exists; and will probably increase in importance with the growth of industrialization.

Seasonal unemployment is unemployment which is due to technical conditions of production. The most typical example is agriculture, particularly in places where it is solely dependent on the rainfall.

Disguised unemployment is a new category added to the existing list by Mrs. Robinson; and in my opinion, it is a very important addition. By disguised unemployment is meant diversion of labour from more productive to less productive occupations. It can be described by a situation like, e.g., when a country loses its export market for the products of its skilled labour, thereby leading to an addition in the numbers of its unskilled labour; or when a country is in a process of industrial decay. It would also describe a situation when the handicrafts of a country give way before mill products, but the labour thus released gets no employment in the more productive factory occupations, but has to fall back upon trades or occupations less remunerative than the handicrafts in which it was previously engaged. The last situation would really describe what has been happening in India.

PROBLEMS IN INDIA

In India, our problems are mainly those of seasonal and of disguised unemployment, not that we do not have frictional unemployment in some of the bigger cities. It is also not true to suggest that industrial or cyclical unemployment of the type found in the West is not to be found in India. The recent depression has provided solid proof to the contrary as can be seen from the following table:—

Numbers Employed (in 000s.)

In 1929 365 in mines; 818 in railways; 1,553 in factories: Total 2,736.

In 1933 316 in mines; 701 in railways; 1,405 in factories: Total 2,422.

The fall in what may be termed organized industrial employment during the four years of the slump was as much as 314,000 or a little less than 12 per cent. of the total labour employed. It is obvious therefore that cyclical unemployment has also begun to make its appearance in India; but compared to the total employed or employable population in India, the numbers of the cyclically unemployed are negligible.

IN AGRICULTURE

In agriculture, the relevant statistics are given below:—
Numbers following as principal occupation.

(Figures in 000s.)
Cultivating owners 16,468 males, 1,896 females: Total 18,164.
Tenant cultivators 20,070 males,

3,444 females: Total 23,514.
Agricultural labourers 12,477 males, 7,717 females: Total 20,194.

ENFORCED IDLENESS
This entire population of nearly 62 million persons who are engaged in agriculture, whether as employers or as employees, is variously estimated to be unemployed from 60 to 150 days in a year.

The Royal Commission on Agriculture themselves opine that persons engaged in agriculture in India have from 2 to 5 months of pure leisure. In strict theory, one should say that the 20 million agricultural labourers are unemployed for a part of the year, while the 42 million cultivating owners and tenant cultivators have leisure during the same period. But in practice, there is not much distinction between some of the cultivating owners and tenant cultivators, especially of those whose holdings are very small, and most of the agricultural labourers; and a number of these so-called employers would come under the category of persons wanting work but unable to get it during the seasonal periods of apparent leisure. If we estimate this number at one-half—and that would be a conservative estimate—of the employer class in agriculture we get 21 million cultivating owners and tenant cultivators as persons who are unemployed for a part of the year and who would like to get some remunerative employment during that period. The total number of persons seeking employment—including in this number those who are unemployed as also those who are unemployed—comes to 41 millions; and these are unemployed for a part of the year.

Seasonal unemployment therefore accounts for 41 millions out of a total of 98 millions of workers in the country, assuming that those engaged in trade, transport and industry find work during the whole of the year. In other words, more than 40 per cent. of India's occupied persons are seasonally unemployed.

It is more difficult to make any estimate of the volume of disguised unemployment in the country. But their numbers are large enough to constitute a major problem in India's economy. To sum up, India is suffering to-day from the two serious problems of seasonal unemployment and of disguised unemployment. The combined result of both is to make production much less than what it could be; and the nation's standard of life gets unduly depressed. It is my belief that the presence of seasonal unemployment, particularly on such a large scale, is an economic fact of major importance; and must be taken into account in determining economic policy.

THE REMEDY.
What is the best way of dealing with the question of seasonal unemployment? I think it can be met in two ways:—

(1) remove the seasonal character of the employment by changing the relevant technical conditions in such a way as to provide work for the whole year.
(2) provide seasonal employment of such a kind as to be only available during the period when these 41 millions are free from their main occupation; this would in effect mean employment for the whole of the year, but it would be in two different occupations.

NEED OF IRRIGATION.
The first alternative is not so impossible as it may appear at first sight. In fact, even to-day, cultivators who can get a double crop and others who grow garden crops do find work for the whole of the year. These are at present nearly 35 million acres which are sown more than once; and assuming one worker per 4.3 acres (dividing the total area sown by 62 millions), this area must be providing whole-

Reorganise Educational System To Suit People's Needs

HYDARI OPENS INDIAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

Plea For Scientific Utilisation Of National Resources

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, December 28.
"The problem which perhaps springs most readily to the minds of us all is that of unemployment. On this subject there has been much writing and much speaking and its causes have been analysed from many different points of view. In essence the fundamental fact is simple. I suggest that in essence the problem is one of re-adjustment and our country possesses natural resources of almost every kind. If these were utilised widely and well I for one cannot believe that there would not be sufficient work for all" remarked Sir Akbar Hydari, President, Nizam's Executive Council in the course of his inaugural address at the opening of the 21st Session of the Indian Economic Conference.

The Conference which is being attended by about 800 delegates from all over India is expected to give fillip to local economists as well as to others to discuss various problems concerning the welfare of India at large. Besides the delegates there was a large gathering to officials, and non-officials.

WELCOME TO DELEGATES

Nawab Mehdiyar Jung Bana-dur, Political and Education Member, Nizam's Government and Chairman Reception Committee in the course of his speech welcomed the delegates and recalled the role played by Hyderabad in the economic world and its achievements in that sphere.

In opening the Conference, Sir Akbar said, he regarded their choice of venue as significant and valued the opportunity afforded to him for welcoming so many of distinguished economists of India to the capital of the premier Indian State. He said that as economists they were naturally conscious of ties which link the Indian States and British India as their presence itself afforded an additional proof, if proofs were needed of the important place which the states occupy in the polity of their motherland.

"Days have long gone by, when Indian States were regarded as more unwanted appendages of British India," continued Sir

Akbar "for it is now recognised that they are the traditional exponents of the political urge which has made itself manifest throughout many centuries of our history. That surge is derived from the wide range and variety of the culture which is the glory of India. Preservation of these cultures is as much a part of our national heritage as the right of our country as a whole to control our own destinies. From very early times, Indian States have been traditional homes of Indian culture and through all vicissitudes of changing fashion have preserved intact ancient culture."

MINIATURE INDIA.
"True welfare of this great land of India depends upon the nice preservation of an equilibrium of forces which make for unification and forces which derive their strength from ages old striving for local autonomy. Here in Hyderabad, we present in some respects a miniature of the picture in India as a whole. Decent culture which is characterised by a synthesis of diverse races and different faiths."

Referring to the unemployment problem Sir Akbar observed that they must on the one hand modify their economy to permit scientific utilisation of natural resources which their country possessed

and were to be taken advantage of is that the skill required on the part of the workers employed should not be very high.

HINT TO GOVTS.

A third and obvious condition is that these industries must be located in rural centres to which agricultural labour can easily and inexpensively resort when it finds itself unemployed. Handicrafts located in rural centres and working for a part of the year constitute the best way of providing seasonal employment to the 41 million persons engaged in agriculture who regularly experience seasonal unemployment. I suggest that Government have a special responsibility in this matter; and popularly constituted as they now are in the Provinces, they would also be able to obtain public support for any schemes, which they may undertake. It is therefore a matter for congratulation to find that any rate some of the new Provincial Governments are showing a keen interest in the promotion of handicrafts in their respective provinces. My only criticism would be that their policy is not positive enough in this direction. It is not merely sufficient to give financial or other support to the existing handicrafts. It is necessary to see that the industrial development of the country proceeds on such lines that additions to its industrial production take place mainly through the medium of handicrafts. At any rate, all new industrial establishments can be licensed and permitted to operate only if they are located in rural centres. Government can also concentrate the constructional part of their rural development programme such as road repairs, building of new roads, clearing up tanks and canals, putting up and repairing forces etc. entirely during those months when agricultural labour is unemployed. In the meanwhile, vigorous research work should be undertaken to find such substitutes for imports as can be produced by handicrafts. Government should also go ahead with the task of extending the area under irrigation particularly by giving subsidies to villages, building new tanks etc. In these ways, the state may do something towards the meeting the problem of unemployment in India.

The private individual too, can do his little bit by voluntarily extending his patronage to the products of handicrafts.

and bring about such changes in the traditional lines of their educational system that rising generation might take advantage of opportunities thus opened to them. Sir Akbar was of the opinion that the real remedy for unemployment lay in bringing educational system into conformity with the problems of the day. He next referred to the reorganisation of educational system of Hyderabad which was based upon the necessity of bringing education into conformity with the needs of the people. He was confident that by pursuing this policy they would achieve double gain. He stated that some of the problems connected with indigenous banking were almost identical with those prevalent in different provinces.

INQUIRY INTO BANKING.

Adverting to an expert inquiry which is being conducted in Hyderabad in connection with indigenous banking, Sir Akbar stated that the particular line of enquiry upon which they in Hyderabad were engaged at the moment was that of co-ordinating their capital resources as to use them most effectively for the agricultural and industrial reconstruction of the state.

Dealing about trade cycles Sir Akbar stated that they in Hyderabad were in a position which calls for economic planning. He said no body was more keenly alive than they to the dangers of insufficiently considered state intervention. "At the same time," proceeded the speaker, "unless economic progress proceeds in accordance with an ordered plan all work and investigations are useless and potential advance may degenerate into a policy of drift. We are investigating the economic burdens of our agriculturalists and possibilities of relief through consolidation of holdings, liquidation of debts, and increased security of tenure combined, as must obviously be the case, for improvements in methods of agriculture. Provision of cheap power is also in our minds and survey is being made with the object of utilising the hydro-electric resources of the state."

In conclusion Sir Akbar observed that additional railway development would result in the opening areas of great economic potentiality.

TWO STUDENTS KILLED

Tragic End Of Holiday Party When Lorry Overturns

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 28.

Two students were killed and several others injured in a bus accident near Lakhnadon on the Jubbulpore-Seoni road. The students were proceeding to Nagpur on a holiday party, when their lorry overturned resulting in fatal injuries to two.—A. P.

A.-I. STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

Masani To Preside Over Madras Session

MADRAS, Dec. 28.
Mr. M. R. Masani, Socialist leader of Bombay has been elected to preside over the 3rd All India Indian Students' Conference to be held at Madras on January 1 and 2. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu having expressed her inability to preside over owing to the Congress Working Committee meeting at Bombay.

Mr. Masani arrives here on December 31 evening, by the Bombay Express and will be given a rousing reception at the station by students community and socialists of the city.—United Press.

Parliamentary Secretary Tours Bijapur

(From Our Correspondent)

BIJAPUR, Dec. 28.
Mr. M. P. Patil, Parliamentary Secretary, after opening the Weavers' Conference, at Gudegadga-toured in the Southern Division of Bijapur District. He was given a rousing reception and had talks with the people in the distressed area. Meetings were held at Bilgi, Badagi and Galagali, yesterday. To-day he arrived at Bijapur and visited Sarwad and Babalwar.

Messrs. Hanumantharao Kaujalgi and Ambali, Secretary, Congress Committee accompanied Mr. Patil in his tour.

To-day evening the Collector is interviewing Mr. Patil with Mr. Hanumantharao Kaujalgi. Mr. Patil is leaving to-morrow morning for Athani Taluka.

"Livery Of Indian Political Freedom"

Amrit Kaur On Ethics Of Handspun & Handwoven

APPEAL TO WOMEN TO SUPPORT COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

NAGPUR, December 28.

"The struggle for freedom to-day occupies the centre of the Indian stage."

It is only natural that this should be so, for how can India come into her own unless she is free" observed Sreemati Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur, opening the Twelfth Session of the All-India Women's Conference this afternoon.

Over 400 delegates from all over India attended.

Continuing, Sreemati Amrit Kaur said: All progress and reform are indissolubly linked together. Therefore while remaining strictly non-party, unattached to any political party, women should lend moral and active support to the activities that benefit the country and should have the right of expressing their opinion on the burning questions of the day.

WHERE REAL INDIA LIVES

I am sure no member will disagree with me when I confess on our behalf that we have not been able so far to make those intimate contacts with the women of India for whom we have pledged ourselves to work. The main reason for this is that we live in towns while the real India lives in villages. Again, with a few exceptions, our lives are such as to make excessive demands on our time for social activity among our own leisured class. There is, too, a blind imitation of Western modes of life and conduct which have not only made our standard of living expensive but have definitely constituted a wide gulf between us and the vast majority of our sex. Therefore, while our Constitution and methods of election are democratic enough on paper, our working Committee is not the representative body it should be.

ENCOURAGE COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Believe me when I tell you that if our urban Committees would only adopt one village each in their areas and carry on sustained work there, we should, by this means alone, prove the worth of our existence. Further, if all of us would pledge ourselves to buy handmade articles for our use, whenever and wherever possible, we should be giving an impetus to the development of cottage industries and to the improvement in the quality and nature of these articles in a way which no amount of State patronage can do. For after all, to make our homes and our surroundings beautiful, to create a demand for attractive articles of daily use, in short, to set and maintain standards of true art and beauty, are woman's special prerogative.

We are pledged, as an Association, to promote indigenous industries. I know that many of us are honestly restricting our purchases to Swadeshi but much remains to be done and the pledge, to be really effective, has to be translated into action by every one of us.

SPECIAL APPEAL FOR KHADI

Here I am impelled, with all the emphasis at my command, to make a special appeal for "Khadi." I ask you to study the "Khadi" hand spun and hand woven cloth. I do not ask you to compare its worth in terms of price or quality with machine made materials, whether home or foreign. I ask you to look upon it with the eyes of understanding hearts. Pandit Jawaharlal has called it the livery of Indian's political freedom. I would like women, at any rate, to believe in it also as the symbol of our purity inasmuch as its use not only serves our starving millions, not only stands for the cessation of the exploitation of the weak by the strong but should also help to make its wearers poor in spirit. I shall be happy indeed if every Branch will make it a "sine qua non" of its existence to run a Swadeshi Stores at its headquarters and to give a prominent place in all such to

Khadi, which, as Gandhiji has so beautifully expressed is the sun in our solar system round which all the lesser stars revolve."

WOMEN'S LEGAL DISABILITIES
Referring to the Congress Ministries programmes in provinces and appealing to women to co-operate with them, Mrs. Kaur said:

We have long been asking for the necessary legislation for the removal of our legal disabilities. I have no doubt in my mind that the popular Governments in the seven Provinces will not let our voice remain a cry in the wilderness any longer. But we must place before them our concrete proposals and I am glad to learn that some of our members have taken this matter in hand. In this connection I would like to throw out a suggestion which I hope will receive your favourable consideration. Instead of attempting to reform existing laws would it not be feasible to try to draw up an Act embodying equitable laws of marriage, inheritance, property etc., by which it would be optional to members of any community to be governed? In this way we might overcome opposition on religious grounds to any changes in the present order and, at the same time, move towards an ideal which, if successful in its working, is certain to be universally accepted and become one means of our unification.

EDUCATIONAL REFORM

In the realm of educational reform we have urged ever since our inception that there should be free and compulsory primary education, that girls' education, has languished for want of teachers apart from the lack of funds which militates against the spread of education in general and that the system itself has been wrong and has not proceeded on lines in keeping with our genius or our traditions. Now that this matter is receiving the earnest attention of the popular Governments we should assimilate the new ideals and ideas that are being put forward and help all we can to mould education along suitable lines.

FOR NATIONAL FREEDOM

"But there is something more which we must do if we are to justify our existence. There is no gainsaying the fact that to-day the struggle for freedom occupies the centre of the Indian stage. It is only natural that this should be so for how can India come into her own unless she is freed from the chains of an alien rule? Life is an indivisible whole and we cannot separate social and educational reform from political and economic reform any more than we can separate women from men. All progress and all reform are indissolubly linked together and I feel that we shall be wholly untrue to Indian womanhood if we deny to ourselves the right to express our opinion on the burning questions of the day. I do not want this Conference to become a political organisation as such nor would I advise our belonging to any particular political party. We must remain strictly non-party and draw our members from every class and every school of thought and from all over India. But I have no shadow of doubt that we should be in a position either to criticise or to lend our moral and active support to all such activities as, in our opinion, either harm or benefit the country."

BAN ON EXPORT REMOVED

JAMMU, Dec. 28.

The following Press note has been issued by His Highness' Government:—

His Highness' Government have passed orders removing the existing ban on the export of certain food grains. The prohibition has been removed on wheat and barley in Kashmir Province until further orders.

On wheat, barley, and Bajra, and their derivatives in Kathua and Mirpur districts altogether, in Jammu Tehsil for one year, and

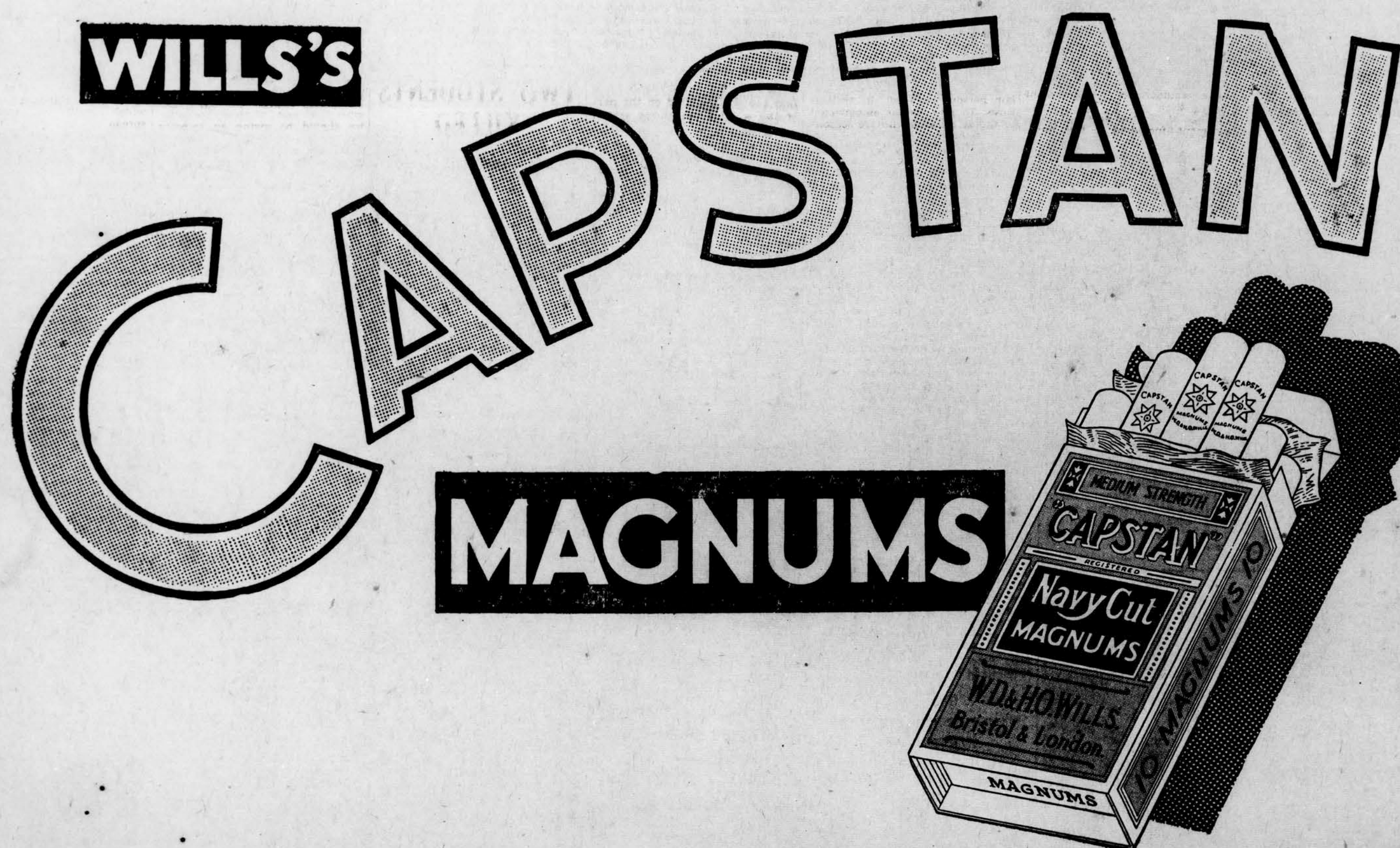
in the Tehsils of Akhnur, and Ranofsinghpura during the months of Katik and Kagnar each year. The prohibition on export of grains to Poonch from Mirpur district is also removed.—A.P.

Traffic Closed Due To Snow-fall

JAMMU, Dec. 28.

The following Press note has been issued:—
The Banihal Pass has been blocked by snow fall, and through traffic between Srinagar and Jammu is not now possible.—A.P.

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IMPORTED FROM LONDON

Mainly About Motion Pictures

Shantaram Gives Lead To Film Producers

"Unexpected" Shows How Social Problems Should Be Screened

Everyone who has seen Prabhat's "Dunya Na Mane" (Unexpected) will agree that in this picture (12th week at Krishna) Shantaram has given a great lead to Indian producers of "Social" picture. Seldom before has a social theme been treated with such exquisite realism. We have been so used to hearing platitudinous praises of a policy of social compromise that the radical viewpoint of "Unexpected" gives us a truly unexpected thrill. This is how we ought to present our social problems on the screen. Nirmala's fight against the tyranny of social conventions will indeed be a source of inspiration to India's countless young men and young women who are striving to create a better and more just social order.

Besides the bold treatment of the theme, surprisingly powerful and attractive performances which fully capture the spirit of the domestic conflict in India, form the principal feature of this picture. The film is free from a single false note, and is a genuinely captivating show.

The theme, atmosphere, performances and direction of the picture have a delightful air of freshness. Its pathos never de-

cends to the "weepee" level. Its emotion never bursts into hysterics. Its melodrama is at least logical and restrained. And its frank good humour is infectious. The result is a bright and "different" entertainment.

"The Unexpected" is now in its twelfth week at the Krishna. The audiences are still large and enthusiastic. It is the most authoritative tribute to its excellence.

Santa Apte, Keshavrao Date, and Vasantee lead the cast not only in the starring order but also in the order of performing merit. Chhotu, Rajah Nene, Shakuntala Paranjape and Vimala Vasishtha follow in close succession. Altogether, it is an impressive array of star performances, whose charm and effect are perceptibly enhanced by the experienced and imaginative direction of Mr. V. Shantaram.

In Mr. Shantaram's contribution to the high quality of "The Unexpected," the securing of correct atmosphere is most important. Scenes and sounds have both been made to harmonise with the emotional tempo of each sequence. And, for this purpose, the background music has been well utilized.

FILMS AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

Lahore Screen Journal's Novel Enterprise

"Picture Play," the popular screen fortnightly of Lahore, has shown commendable enterprise by publishing a special Rural Reconstruction number of the journal. The value of films as a means of village uplift propaganda is discussed by most of the contributors who include such well-known names as Mr. F. L. Brayne, Commissioner for Rural Reconstruction in the Punjab; Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, the Punjab Premier; Mrs. Lilavati Munshi and Sir Pheroz Sethna. Mr. Brayne's article is particularly thought provoking for he speaks from experience and gives definite ideas for films which can be a great help in the task of the uplift worker.

The Social Number which runs over 125 pages is profusely illustrated and is priced at one rupee.

"Nand Kumar" To Follow "Tukaram"

"Nand Kumar," Jayashree Films' maiden production is scheduled for release at the Central Talkies on the withdrawal of "Tukaram." An idea of this ambitious and eagerly-awaited film may be had from the trailer now shown at three of the cinemas of the Western India Theatres group—the Central, the Krishna, and the Minerva.

All the resources of technique available for film production are



Shanta Kumari, Sagar artiste, who is featured in "Mahagit" (Eternal Music) along with Surendra and Maya Bannerjee. This picture is now in its second week at Imperial Cinema.

said to have been harnessed by Mr. Keshavrao Dhalber, who has made "Nand Kumar." The trailer itself reveals a gorgeousness combined with delicacy, and artistic taste coupled with historical pageantry. Impressive mass-scenes alternate with great names in the cast, led by Durga Khote and Govindrao Tembe.



NIRMALA (Shanta Apte) looks at her old husband (Date) while she makes an "Unexpected" decision in "Dunya Na Mane". The evil-tongued auntie looks on, puzzled.



PADMA DEVI who plays the title role in "Kisan Kanya," the first all-colour Indian film produced by Imperial, and booked for Majestic Cinema.

DEVIKA RANI who crowns a distinguished career with a brilliant characterization in "Jeevan Prabhat" (Minerva.)

Scientist Turns Comedian!

Original Theme Of Sagar's "Eternal Music"

On the 1st of January 1938, Sagar Movietone's sensational scientific picture "Eternal Music" enters the third week at the Imperial Cinema.

The picture opened to large crowds on the very first day and since then it seems to have taught the fancy of the people. Critics say that the popularity of the picture is due to the original theme.

It is a romance of science with dynamic happenings in which the lives of two loving hearts are great theory which dazzles the scientific world.

Prashant, a student of science, is arresting the attention of great scientists by a discovery which proves that 'voice' never dies. Any voice can be tapped on the clouds by a machine. Prashant is responsible for this discovery of a theory which dazzles the scientific world.

SCIENTIST TURNS COMEDIAN.

Professor Roy foresaw a great future for his pupil and cherished the hopes of having him as his son-in-law. But Prashant loved a dear little girl in his own village and he had to disappoint Prof. Roy. This finished his career. He was denied even a job and he went out in search of bread. Anyhow he must maintain his mother, his sister and his wife. He secured a job as a cheap comedian on the stage. The great student of science got applause for his 'slapstick' actions. Fate had its cruel game on this man. Even this job was snatched away from him because he wanted to breathe as a gentleman and then things took a strange turn.

The story then moves through several interesting situations made intriguing by a combination of suspicion, suspense and melodrama. Scenes of television and other scientific experiments are original features of the picture.

Surendra as Prashant has acquitted himself very well and sung some thrilling songs; while Maya Bannerjee as Maya is figure of pathos drawing the utmost sympathy from the audiences and captivating their hearts and imaginations. Sankatha gives altogether a refreshing performance.

Krishna Kumari, Jammu Patel, Bhudo Advani, Sitara, Siddiqui, Pessi Patel, Ashalata all add strength to the picture.

THRILLS GALORE AT WEST END

"Toofani Toli" In Fourth Week

For those who want their entertainment to be spiced with the thrills of the G-Men type of films, with lots of gangsters and detectives and revolver shootings—one may recommend Ranjit's "Toofani Toli," now running in its fourth week at the West End Cinema.

Charming Madhuri is starred with the well-known Ranjit players, E. Billimoria, Ishwarlal Ghory, Dixit and Khatun. Kalyani's songs are an added attraction.

BOMBAY FILM DIARY

Old Favourites For New Year!

There is no notable addition to the first-run Indian films being shown in the city this week. The Christmas week-end was marked by a renewed rush at the theatres showing popular favourites like "Tukaram" (55th week, not out!), "Dunya Na Mane," "Jeevan Prabhat" and "Duniya Kya Hai?" Among the comparatively new releases "Vidyapati" is running well and "Mahagit" has entered upon its second week. "Tukaram," it appears, may be withdrawn in the near future after a truly record-breaking run.

Among the pictures which will be shortly seen are "Chandrarao More," the General Films maiden picture booked for Opera House and "Kisan Kanya," the first all-colour Indian film produced by Imperial and booked for Majestic.

CENTRAL .. "Tukaram" (55th week)
IMPERIAL .. "Mahagit" (second week)
KRISHNA .. "Dunya Na Mane" or "Unexpected" (12th week)
MAJESTIC .. "Duniya Kya Hai" (Seventh week)
MINERVA .. "Jeevan Prabhat" (Ninth week)
ROXY .. "Vidyapati" (Fourth week)
WEST END .. "Toofani Toli" (Fourth Week.)



Jijai in an amusing scene from "Tukaram," which may be shortly withdrawn after a record breaking run at Central.

Minerva's "Meetha Zahar"

Director Sohrab Modi is busy with the shooting of a number of outdoor scenes of his new picture "Meetha Zahar." These outdoor locations present picturesque sights, that would positively enhance the beauty of the picture.

A few more scenes taken, and "Meetha Zahar" will be receiving its finishing touches in the editing room.

Kanan Steals Vidyapati

New Theatres' Fine Picture At Roxy

Kanan Bala's unforgettable performance and a hitherto unequalled standard of photography are the two main features of "Vidyapati," the New Theatres picture, in fourth week at the Roxy. Kanan Bala, steals the show right from the start. She outshines such polished artistes as Prithviraj, Pahari Sanyal, K. C. Dey, Chhayadevi and Ramprasad.

Yusuf Mulji who is responsible for the photography in "Vidyapati" deserves congratulations for his exquisite craftsmanship. In his hands the camera does speak—softly, rhythmically, like beautiful poetry. The lighting is never flat for a moment and the contrasts of light and shade which are such a charming characteristic of the Indian scene are faithfully recaptured.

And then there is music, of course. With good old R. C. Boral, wielding the baton, one naturally expects the usual high standard of New Theatres music. And when you have the combined contribution of three song-birds of the Indian screen—Pahari Sanyal, Kanan Devi and K. C. Dey, the blind singer of Bengal—the result is a veritable feast of melody which makes an irresistible appeal to all by its haunting charm and delectable entertainment.

"TUKARAM" MAY LEAVE CENTRAL

To Be Withdrawn After Record-Breaking Run

It appears to be more or less definite that "Tukaram" will soon be withdrawn from the Central cinema where it is now in the third week of its second year. Several films scheduled for release at that theatre have been transferred to other houses after long weeks of waiting. A few of these have already had their run and been withdrawn. But "Tukaram" has outlived them all and, to all appearance, can go on indefinitely.

Even now, the withdrawal of this great film will not be for lack of public support. The box-office receipts still average well. While definite information on the subject is lacking, it would appear that the proprietors of the Central feel that their obligations to other producers make it desirable that "Tukaram" should now make room for those on the waiting list. The Prabhat people too, have generously agreed to this, although they were under no obligation to do so.

The obvious reluctance of the Central management to withdraw "Tukaram" is evidenced by the fact that the date of their next release has not yet been definitely determined. But, whenever that comes, "Tukaram" will continue to abide in public memory. The haunting melodies of its songs will continue to hum in our ears. And the inspired performances of its stars will, for a long time to come, continue to be regarded as specimens of the highest standard of histrionic art.

Devika Rani In Memorable Role

Uma Of "Jeevan Prabhat" Will Live Among Immortal Characters Of The Screen

It is a measure of the great success and popularity of a piece of fiction that its characters should become household names. Indeed some of the characters in immortal poems, plays or novels have become as familiar as if they were real historical figures. Take, for instance, Kallidasa's Shakuntala or Shakespeare's Shylock, Goethe's Faust or Sherlock Holmes' Children of fiction, the magic of their creators' pens has turned them into almost real characters. That indeed may well be regarded as the true test of literature—characters so realistically drawn that one comes to regard them as actual human beings inhabiting this world.

Similarly vivid characterization is the test of a great film. If a character in a film survives the run of that film, if people talk about it, discuss its virtues and weaknesses as if it was a real being, then the producer has achieved something really commendable. One such film was the Bombay Talkies' "Achhut Kannya." Long after it was shown in Bombay, people still talk about Kasturi, the Harijan's daughter and her great sacrifice as if they had been personally acquainted with this brave soul. Powerfully conceived, intelligently presented on the screen that character had gained from Devika Rani's fine acting. Now that another Devika Rani film shows signs of achieving the same popularity as "Achhut Kannya," it is pertinent to ask if "Jeevan Prabhat," too, would stand this test. Would Uma become as well-known a character as Kasturi? Indications are

not lacking that 'it will.' A FILM BIOGRAPHY While basically the two characters are quite different, Uma has the same enduring qualities as Kasturi. Indeed, "Jeevan Prabhat" is nothing if not a film biography of this girl, Uma. Every incident, every scene, revolves round her. The film starts by introducing us to this simple, playful and entirely lovable girl. She is obedient like all Indian daughters but she has her own ideas her own social concepts. Bred in the democratic atmosphere of a village, she prefers the company of the potters' lively and virile children to the inane and pompous progeny of the Brahmins. She is loyal to her potter friends and does not forget them even after her happy marriage. As a wife she is a loving companion to her husband, attuning her very existence to his happiness. In fact she loves him so much that when she finds that she cannot enrich his life with a child, she forces him into a second marriage. One may like or dislike polygamy. But this action of Uma, as presented in this story cannot but win the appreciation of everyone. She might be a fool but she is a grand, unselfish fool—the stuff of which saints and sages are made of. Her reactions to the tragedy that follow the second marriage, her loyalty to her husband and her co-wife, the tormenting thought of a baseless slander all help to bring out the inherent nobility of her character. It is a perfect characterization—life-like, sensitive, human. And both the producers as well as Devika Rani deserve credit for this.



Karl Von Spretti, the German architect, who has been responsible for designing of sets of all Bombay Talkies producing so far—building from the mud huts of "Achhut Kannya" to the palaces of "Savitri". He is now proceeding to Germany to renew his acquaintance with modern architecture. On his return he may set up in Bombay as an independent architect.

LESS PEOPLE AT LUCKNOW CINEMAS

Why Pass-Holders Keep Away And Won't Buy Tickets!

The "Pioneer" (Lucknow) writes: The Entertainment Tax has, according to the cinema proprietors in Lucknow, reduced gate money at the local picture houses by 15 to 25 per cent. The Indian cinemas complain that their revenue has gone down by 40 per cent.

The tax has, however, brought about an appreciable fall in the number of pass-holders. Hitherto a section of the police and Government officials formed the bulk of pass-holders but following the introduction of the tax this group has practically stopped patronising the picture houses.

Pass-holders reacted differently to a reporter's inquiries as to why they have given up patronising the cinemas.

A Policeman: "I do not like my name to go to the Superintendent of Police as a pass-holder."

A Journalist: "No picture is worth paying four annas for."

A Government Official: "Don't you know that a Government servant must not give any information to the Press? Go away!"



PRITHVIRAJ and Nemo in a scene from New Theatres' fine film "Vidyapati" running in its fourth week at Roxy.

SON SAVES FATHER FROM MALARIA

"A severe malaria attack left me completely exhausted," writes Mr. K. V. Iyer from Madras. "Food nauseated me. My family despaired of my recovery. Though the nearest doctor lived 15 miles away my son went to him for advice. He returned next night with a large bottle of Horlicks. Within 3 days I felt stronger. I gained weight, my appetite returned. Thanks to my son and Horlicks I am to-day a man full of vitality and energy."

Mr. K. V. Iyer, Madras.

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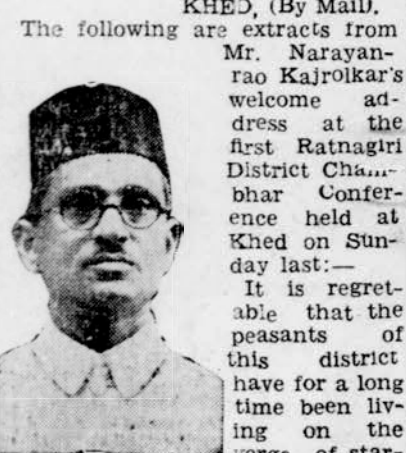
W. G. GROUNDWATER, General Manager.

Ratnagiri Conference

CHAMBHARS MUST JOIN CONGRESS

PLEA FOR EQUALITY OF TREATMENT IN HINDU SOCIETY

(From A Correspondent.)



The following are extracts from Mr. Narayanrao Kajrokar's welcome address at the first Ratnagiri District Chamber of Commerce Conference held at Khed on Sunday last:—

It is regrettable that the peasants of this district have for a long time been living on the verge of starvation and immersed in heavy debts. They migrate to Bombay for industrial employment and are intelligent workers. They are the people who lead the labour movement in Bombay and consequently in the whole of India. But they have been in the past neglected and left to sweet mercies of nature and their feudal masters in their native country. The past Governments are greatly responsible for this deplorable situation.

HOPES OF RELIEF

Now that Congress rules in this presidency hopes of relief and improvement have begun to hearten us. Our community has been rent with dissensions, ill-feelings and friction. Dr. Ambedkar is no doubt a great learned man of abilities of leadership. But unfortunately he has quite unnecessarily cut the Harijan community in two on the question of conversion and done incalculable harm. It has been abundantly demonstrated by actual facts that the Harijan community as a whole does not approve of conversion.

HELP OF LAW

We must concentrate on efforts at our social liberation. A change of heart in orthodox Hindus is inconceivable. We must organize and agitate on our own. We must also seek the help of law. The Travancore State has by taking legal measures, done much to accelerate the movement for the removal of untouchability carried on by Mahatma Gandhi. I hope the Congress Governments will soon emulate Travancore. Harijan temple-entry ought to be legalised. It is learnt that the Hon'ble Mr. Munshi is going to introduce a Bill for this in the Bombay Law Assembly. I suggest that the Hon'ble Mr. Kher might introduce a more comprehensive ameliorative and relief measures along the lines of the Bill moved and got passed by Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah in the Madras Legislative Assembly.

REQUESTS TO GOVERNMENT

The Bombay Government have done well to earmark Rs. 40,000 for Harijan relief and to extend educational facilities to Mr. Gadekar and Shinde of our community in the shape of scholarships. The Hon'ble Dr. Gilder has evolved a scheme for water supply to the Depressed Classes. I hope the measures will be further extended and Mahars and non-Mahars will be treated on a footing of equality. The relieve the debt-ridden peasant of this district, Government should enact a law for the limitation of interests on debts.

KHOTI SYSTEM

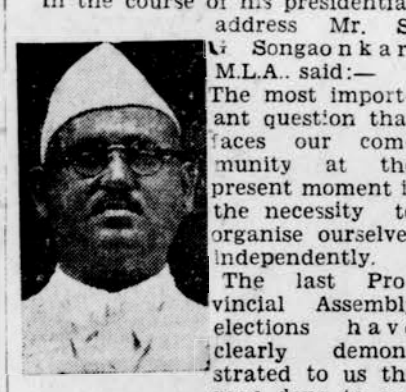
The Khoti system is a great curse of this district. Although as the Hon'ble Mr. Morarji Desai explained that the Khoti system cannot be altogether abolished, effective measures of tenant relief are not only feasible but indispensable. Arbitrary ejections, compulsory free labour, housing difficulties, the high handed spoliation of the tenant of the fruits of his labour, the restrictions on the use of tanks, wells and grazing grounds and many other such grievances can and must be remedied by means of legal provisions.

TANNING INDUSTRY

Our Chamber community loves on tanning and leather work industry. The Bombay Government have established a Tanning School at Bombay. The Hon. Mr. Kher is to be heartily congratulated upon this provision.

The Hon. Mr. Patil, the Industry Minister, is going to establish a big leather manufacture training school, wherein scholarships will be awarded. I hope the youths of our community will not fail to

take full advantage of the same.



In the course of his presidential address Mr. S. S. Sangaonkar, M.L.A., said:—The most important question that faces our community at the present moment is the necessity to organise ourselves independently. The last Provincial Assembly elections have clearly demonstrated to us the good done to our community by the direct outcome of Gandhiji's fast. The Mahars get preferential concessions in respect of electoral qualifications. But a Chamber or other untouchable agriculturist, paying an annual agricultural cess of Rs. 7-14 is not eligible to exercise the franchise. But a Mahar can do it by simply working as a village Kamgar.

In Ratnagiri district the Mahar voters numbered 4,000 while Chambhars were only about 300. Dr. Ambedkar threatened all untouchable voters, if they opposed the conversion idea. He said he would make it impossible for the dissenters to send any of their candidates to the Assembly. But we have successfully met the challenge and have secured four seats for us.

LESSON OF ELECTIONS

The Independent Harijan Party candidates failed mainly because of the slackness of the local workers. I myself was elected only because the Congress-minded voters in my constituency showed a commendable spirit of friendliness and impartiality. The Hon'ble Mr. Balasaheb Kher also did much to help me to win. I think it is my duty to caution the touchable Hindus. They seemed not to have fully grasped the significance of the joint electorates incorporated in the Poona Pact. They did not evince a spirit of comradeship and solidarity with the untouchables. They failed to do their duty by the Harijan candidates. They refrained from voting for them altogether. This was the main cause of the failure of many of the candidates.

JOIN CONGRESS

We must join the Congress Party. There is no one who has more zealously worked for the welfare of the untouchables than Mahatma Gandhi, who is the soul of the Congress. No untouchable leader has been able to do more. The Harijan Sevak Sangh is Mahatma Gandhi's creation and the Harijans have tremendously benefited from it. Some denounce it as a slavery to seek the help of the institution. But the wonder of it is that a majority of untouchable students who get help from this institution are of the Mahar community. Dr. Ambedkar's community, Dr. Ambedkar received thousands of rupees of grant from the Government for Depressed Classes Boardings (3 or 4 in number) but he only patronizes the Mahars and not Chambhars nor Mangs.

It is thus demonstrated beyond a shadow of doubt that Dr. Ambedkar is a leader of the Mahars only. Gujarati did not elect any of Dr. Ambedkar's nominees. That means Gujarati does not acknowledge him as its leader. As the President of the Satara District Depressed Classes Conference, Dr. Ambedkar harped only upon Mahar interests. His paper "The Janata" does the same and tries to denounce the Congress in season and out of season. Why should be Chambhars alone then ignore our own interests? But while guarding our own interests we must not endanger national interest.

HARIJANS AND CONGRESS GOVT.

Non-Congress Governments preceding the present Congress Government practically did nothing for the Harijans. They only encouraged place-hunting and self-aggrandisement. But the Congress Government has been working for the good of the poor and the down-trodden. The Congress Government proposes to help our community in the growth and scientific development of our traditional industry—the leather industry. The Government have evolved a scheme for the training of youths in this important industry.

Water amenities for the poor are being arranged. Harijan students are being provided with scholarships. They are being helped to go abroad for higher studies.

"COMPARTMENT WAS FOR SOLDIERS"

Lahore Students Occupied It Without Permission

LUCKNOW, Dec. 24.—As a result of enquiries made regarding the incident at the Charbagh Station on Friday night, when soldiers were alleged to have thrown the luggage of the students of the Medical College, Lahore, and forcibly ejected them out of the compartment they had occupied in the parcel express, it appears that the compartment in question was allotted for the military, and that the students had occupied it without the consent of the railway authorities. —A.P.

BUDGET SESSION OF RAJKOT ASSEMBLY

To Commence On Jan. 4.

RAJKOT, December 28.—The next session of Rajkot State Representative Assembly is fixed for January 4, and subsequent days. It will be the longest session held so far. There are 110 resolutions and 300 interpellations on the agenda.

Besides the Sub-Committee presided over by Mr. Mahanlal Tanna to suggest and modify some of the existing rules of procedure and to make improvements on other rules to strengthen the powers of the Assembly Members has presented its report which will come up for discussion. It will be also an important session in that the budget will be discussed.—A.P.

Sir H. Gour Exhorts People Always To Buy Swadeshi Articles

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, (By Mail).—That Swadeshi was the antidote of poverty was emphasised by Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gour, Vice-Chancellor of Nagpur University at the opening ceremony of the All-India Industrial Exhibition on Saturday evening. The exhibition is being held at Nagpur under the auspices of the All-India Women's Conference and was opened by Mrs. Sardaben Mehta of Ahmedabad. Dr. Gour said that in every country, England, Germany, Italy, and Japan there was only one voice heard—"use Swadeshi articles." The English people would never buy a foreign article, even if it costed them less than their home manufactured article. Buying of Swadeshi articles, said Dr. Gour was the highest form of nationalism; and for the building of a nation this kind of nationalism was very essential. If every one took to Swadeshi, concluded the lecturer, much of the poverty in our country would disappear.

Tiger Chases Man But Gets Trapped In Kitchen

TEZPUR, (Assam), December, 26.

A villager's pluck and presence of mind has rid the countryside of an eight-foot tiger.

Stirring up early in the morning the man came face to face with the striped terror on the banks of the Brahmaputra. He took to his heels but the animal gave chase. In desperation he ran into the cookhouse of a police officer's bungalow nearby. But the tiger followed him there too. Summoning all his courage he jumped out through a window slammed the door on the tiger and quietly circling round bolted the main door.

The animal imprisoned, fell an easy prey to the police officer's rifle.—A.P.

CUTTACK, December, 28.—It is gathered that no distinction will be forthcoming be made amongst Oriyas, whether permanent inhabitants of Orissa, Oriyas in Feudatory States or outside the territorial boundary of Orissa, in matters of Government Services and admission into schools and colleges of Orissa.—United Press.

Congress Government is working equally for the workers and peasants and for the Depressed Classes. The time at its disposal has been short but it has comparatively done much. So I suggest that we will do well to join and support the Congress.

FAITH IN HINDUISM

The Chamber community is proud of the Hindu religion. It does not confront the caste Hindus with a threat of conversion. But the Hindus must treat the Harijans on a footing of social equality. Tanks, wells, temples, refreshment houses must be thrown open to them. The orthodox section is sure to oppose this. Brahmin youths have begun to deskin dead cattle but they are not regarded as untouchables nor refused entry into the temples. By the caste Hindus who then should untouchables be differently treated? This inequality ought to be removed.

MAHASABHA SESSION TO OPEN ON THURSDAY

About 45 Resolutions Being Drafted

LUCKNOW, Dec. 24.—The annual session of the Hindu Mahasabha will be held here at 2 p.m. Thursday, December 30.

The president-elect who arrives the previous day will be taken in a procession to the large "pandal" where the open session will be held. There will be meetings of the Subjects Committee and the Working Committee on Thursday morning. The Mahasabha will meet again in open session on the afternoons of Friday and Saturday. A committee has been busy drafting resolutions, about 45 in all, covering a number of social, political and religious questions affecting the Hindu community. Prominent among those who have already arrived here to participate in the session is Mr. Jagannath Prasad Varma of Nagpur, who has been prohibited by the C. P. Government from delivering speeches.—A.P.

SOVIET ELECTIONS

(Continued From Page 6)

tors have to decide their policy, organisation is essential.

It can be done only through the Press, the wireless and public meetings. A free and adequate debate on policy is possible, only when organised and recognised groups exist, with a well-defined right to use these various means of publicity.

For this contention there is a stronger argument than any individualist view of right. A society is less than a society unless it provides for this continuous process of debate.

One of its chief duties is to organise such debates. Failing this, it is not a society but merely a regiment. Its moral and intellectual fibre will decay.

It will become a hard of yemen and parrot. It is not enough to say that the organisation of groups and political tendencies should be tolerated; it should be fostered.

Trotskyist Heresy

The answer may be made that the Soviet Union has its own ways of fostering and testing healthy differences of opinion. I agree.

There is the Wall newspaper, Again "Pravda" received, or used to receive shoals of letters, which were catalogued and classified. These served to reveal the daily grievances of the average man.

Often, in accordance with these indications, laws were drafted or amended. There are other and more formal methods of testing opinion, but I think they are used and can be used freely only over secondary matters.

They cannot be applied to the bigger issues of policy, because opposition here is branded as treasonable.

Many Russians must have thought Stalin mistaken when he suddenly reversed Soviet practice and doctrine by joining the League of Nations.

But no one dared say so publicly; no such opinion could be broadcast by the radio or the Press. To oppose this move is part of the Trotskyist heresy, and that is treason.

That illustration may suffice to justify the statement that major issues of policy cannot be debated in the absence of organised groups which enjoy the right, on occasion, to oppose.

The solution of this problem of Government calls for many changes—in the courts, in legal procedure, in the control of the wireless and the Press, and finally in the whole conception of an election.

The first step is to recognise that opposition may be a loyal citizen's duty.

Mrs. Pandit's Jhansi Tour Programme

JHANSI, December 21.—According to official intimation, Mrs. Vijaya Laxmi Pandit, Minister for Local Self-Government U.P., arrives at Jhansi on the evening of the 4th January.

After receiving addresses from the Municipal Board, District Board and Ladies Club, and addressing a public meeting, the Minister leaves for Lalitpur next morning.

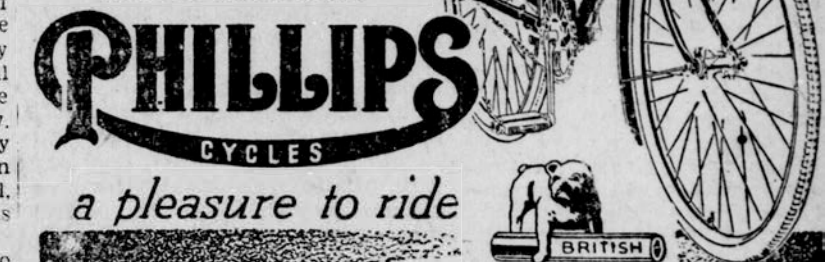
At Lalitpur, she will grant interviews to officials, receive addresses on behalf of various institutions, visit Deogarh (a place of historical importance) and returns to Jhansi in the night.

Among the other places which the Minister will visit during her three days of Bundelkhand tour, are Kalpi, Orai, Jalaun, Gursarai and Maurankpur.—A.P.

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Britain's International Obligations

JAPAN'S WAR AIMS: NON-INTERVENTION FORCE IN SPAIN

Lytton's Broadcast Speech On World Situation

Victor, Alexander, George, Robert-Lytton was born at Simla in 1876; succeeded his father to the title in 1901; educated at Eton and Cambridge, became Civil Lord of Admiralty in 1916; was Under Secretary for India from 1920 to 1922; Governor of Bengal from 1922 to 1927; Viceroy and Governor-General of India from April 10th to August 9th, 1925; Leader of the Indian Delegation to the 8th and 9th Assemblies of the League of Nations at Geneva in 1927 and 1928; and Chairman of the League of Nations Mission to Manchuria in 1922.

In the course of a recent broadcast talk relayed by All-India Radio from London to India, the Earl of Lytton said:

Most people in England are talking anxiously about world affairs. Japan seems to be behaving like a lunatic in China—machine-gunning Embassy cars, blowing fishermen out of their boats and raining down bombs on crowded towns like Canton. Everyone here is horrified about it. The expression of anger can be heard in 'bus, train, shop and street.

Japan has many friends in England, but they are all feeling unhappy at this moment. The suggestion that Japan is defending herself against a threatening China convinces no one. Anyone who knows anything about China knows that Chiang Kai-Shek has no illusions about the relative military strength of China and Japan. He made concession after concession to avoid risking the destruction of his life's work.

JAPAN'S AMBITIONS IN CHINA
The war which is now raging in China—and the only reason why there has been no formal declaration of war is that both sides cherish a hope that they may thus prevent the application of the American Neutrality Act—is the logical consequence of a policy which began with the Japanese invasion of Manchuria in 1931.

From my experience in the Far East as a member of the League of Nations Commission, which was sent to investigate the Manchurian trouble, I am convinced that Japan is determined to acquire and keep a dominating control over North China. Some Japanese would like to do this by peaceful persuasion, others by force, and the latter school is at present uppermost in Japan.

The chaos and disunion which has existed in China ever since her revolution in 1911, the weakness of the authority of the Nanking Government, and the existence of large tracts of country in which local Soviets maintain an independent communist rule, have afforded the Japanese a plausible excuse for their intervention.

But it should be remembered that it was precisely the existence of these conditions which induced the Nine Powers to sign a Treaty at Washington in 1922, by which they pledged themselves not to seek advantages for themselves out of China's internal troubles.

Japan was one of the signatories of that Treaty and it is not because things in China have got worse but because they have got better that Japan has constantly intervened in violation of her Treaty obligations not to do so.

CHINA'S ONE STRONG MAN
China to-day has one strong man, and one competent General in Chiang Kai-Shek. Under his authority the unity of the country has been growing, personal armies have been disbanded and the National army, which he has carefully organised and trained, has been slowly growing in efficiency. This army was being employed against the Red armies of the Communist districts, and the last thing that General Chiang Kai-Shek desires is to expose that army to the risk of being destroyed by the more powerful forces of Japan.

But a strong united China is not what Japan desires, and she is now engaged upon war on a major scale to prevent it.

Owing to the fact that under the Boxer Indemnity Treaty Ja-

pan is entitled to keep troops in China, it is easy for these troops to create incidents which lead to what are called "clashes". This was a familiar feature in the Manchurian story and the precedents of 1931 and 1932 have since been repeatedly followed in North China. Once fighting takes place this is made the excuse for pouring troops into the area, on the pretext that they are required for protective purposes, and the so-called "incident" develops into a war to bring China to her knees because she has been guilty of "anti-Japanism".

In defence of their actions the Japanese have accused China of deliberately provoking a conflict in Shanghai in order to divert attention from the struggle in the North, but they conveniently forget that the struggle in the North was of their own creation.

WEAKNESS OF CENTRAL GOVT.
The absence of a strong Central Government and an efficient army in China has prevented the progress and consolidation of the constitutional changes which were initiated by the revolution of 1911.

That revolution was not an uprising of the people such as has taken place in modern times in Europe. It was more like the revolt of the Barons under Simon de Montfort against the English Crown, in the thirteenth century. But it is impossible to-day for any country to carry out its own constitutional experiments unless it is strong enough to prevent intervention from outside, or unless there is sufficient unity of purpose among the interested nations outside to keep the ring.

SPANISH CIVIL WAR
What is taking place to-day in Spain is another example of this. Opinion here is divided about this Civil War. Some people believe that General Franco is fighting for God against the Devil. Others with equal sincerity believe that the Valencia Government is fighting for freedom and democracy. Our Government with general approval has honestly pursued a policy of neutrality and non-intervention. The Non-Intervention Committee has probably prevented a European war, but it has not prevented intervention in Spain any more than the Nine Powers who signed the Washington Treaty could prevent intervention in China.

Great satisfaction is felt about the recent speech of President Roosevelt. The British Prime Minister has called it "a clarion call for a concerted effort in the cause of peace", and promised British co-operation.

MURDERS IN PALESTINE
Another matter about which opinion is practically unanimous is the firm action which the Government of Palestine has at last taken against terrorism in that country.

There is much sympathy in England for the cause of the Palestine Arabs, but no Englishman approves of murder as a political weapon, whether it is employed in Ireland, India or Palestine.

The general relief which is now felt is qualified by regret that the murder of British officials should have been necessary to stimulate the Government into action.

BRITAIN'S INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS
To sum up—in England we are content enough with our internal situation, but we are still anxious about the disturbed condition of Europe. We all want peace and we all quarrel about how to get it.

Some of us—I am one of those—believe that to allow treaties to be broken and countries we have undertaken to protect to be conquered is not only dishonourable but dangerous. Others maintain that to attempt to restrain an aggressor is to run the risk of converting a local war into a world war.

We all agree now that we must be strongly armed, but some think we should exert our strength to uphold our international obligations, while others insist that we must reserve it for our own defence when we are attacked.

REDUCTION IN GRAZING RATES Loss In Forest Revenue

LUCKNOW, Dec. 26.

The report under review relates to the last year of forest as a reserved subject. With the advent of provincial autonomy and the consequent transfer of the Forest Department to the control of the Ministry various problems concerning the administration of forest are bound to arise which, it is hoped, will be settled to the entire satisfaction of the people, state the Annual Progress Report of the Forest Department on the Forest Administration in the U.P. for 1936-37.

It adds: "Grazing dues have already been reduced generally and remitted entirely in certain parts of the province, and greater attention is being paid to the utilization of forest produce for industrial purposes. It is intended to appoint a committee to consider the question of bringing the old reserves in Kumaon so far as this may be possible into line with the new reserves."

The year was noteworthy for increased public interest in and appreciation of the principles followed in the conservation improvement and exploitation of the forest. That this is so is due in very large measure to the marked ability with which the Chief Conservator Mr. F. Canning, C.I.E., has controlled the administration throughout the greater part of the last nine years.

Complaints were received of damage (particularly to bamboo clumps) by wild elephants in one or two divisions.

There was fall in gross revenue from Rs. 48.55 lakhs to Rs. 44.35 lakhs, the main reasons being that (1) the areas (coupes) due for felling and sale in the year were below average in quality, and (2) a wet season adversely affected the yield of resin, and the indent for supply could not be met in full.

Expenditure, on the other hand, rose by Rs. 43,000 mainly on renewal of buildings the repair of which could no longer be delayed. The surplus from the forest thus fell from Rs. 21.36 lakhs to Rs. 16.73 lakhs.

The number of animals grazed in Government forests both at full and at privileged rates was higher than during the previous year. In all, grazing concessions to the value of Rs. 3.11 lakhs were afforded to right holders and those grazing at privileged rates, while from those grazing at full rates, an income of Rs. 1.47 lakhs was realized.

Requests for forest hay from districts affected by floods and consequent fodder scarcity were met, as far as possible, at special concession rates.—A. P.

JUTE WORKERS AND TEXTILE LABOUR

NAGPUR, Dec. 28.

The Nagpur Textile Unions' representatives met last night and adopted a resolution supporting the resolution regarding the Trade Union Unity, adopted at the Calcutta session of the National Trades Union Federation and commended the same for the acceptance of the Delhi session of the T.U.C.

It also recommended that the T.U.C. should convene an All India Conference of the textile and jute workers to consider the question of preparing for a general strike in textile and jute industries for securing the following demands:—Restoration of wage-cut, recognition of trade unions, and security of the tenure of the Union.

It also adopted a resolution expressing deep resentment at certain remarks about labour leaders and kisan organisers made by the Hon. Dr. Khare, Premier, C.P., in course of a Press interview at Poona.

It further deplored the delay on the part of Congress Ministry to declare its labour policy and decided to dissociate itself with the proposed departmental enquiry about wage-cuts and other questions.—United Press.

Satara District Weavers' Conference

(From A. Correspondent.)

SATARA. (By Mail.)
The Satara District Weavers' Conference will be held at Karad in the 3rd week of January. The Committees and Sub-Committees have been formed and the work of the Conference is in full swing.

HURRICANE HITTING ON LAST DAY OF PLAY

(Continued from Page 16.)

M. Bhagwandas, 1-b-w b 46
Major C. K. Nayudu, c Vinoo Mankad, b Bannerjee 120
Mushtaq Ali, c Habibullah, b Bannerjee 14
J. Naomal, 1-b-w b Havewalla Roshanlal, b Gandhi 42
V. S. Hazare (Not out) 103
P. Wadker, 1-b-w b 14
Nimbalkar

Facts & Figures About Cotton Mills In India

Glimpses Into Bombay Millowners' Statement: 40 Crores Total Paid Up Capital

The following statement has been issued by the Millowners' Association, Bombay, for the cotton year ending 31st August, 1937:—

We have received a statement from the millowners' Association, Bombay, which contains the names of Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, erected or projected in British India and Native States, as also the names of the Agents or Owners, particulars of share capital, the number of looms and spindles—erected and working—in each equipped mill, the quantity of cotton consumed in each, the average number of hands employed daily and the average number of days worked by each mill during the year. In addition, the statement contains statistical summaries showing the growth of the Cotton Mill Industry in India as a whole, in Bombay City and Island, Ahmedabad and the Bombay Presidency (excluding Bombay City) since the year 1936.

The statement is divided into three parts: Part I contains detailed particulars of the equipped mills in Bombay City and Island, and such particulars as are available of the mills, projected or in course of erection, throughout India, during the year. Part II contains particulars of equipped mills in Ahmedabad and that portion of the Bombay Presidency outside the City of Bombay and Ahmedabad. Part III contains particulars of equipped mills situated in other Presidencies.

FEATURES OF THE YEAR'S STATEMENT

The total number of equipped mills in India, according to this year's mill statement is 370 as against 379 on 31st August, 1936. The reduction is mainly due to the fact that this year the names of mills having less than 50 looms have been deleted. There was a net increase of 5 mills in Bombay owing to the scrapping of the machinery of the Madhao Rao Scindia Mills and Mathradas Mills and also owing to the fact that three small factories which were not working were deleted. The number of mills in Ahmedabad decreased by three owing to the fact that the machinery of the Ahmedabad Fine Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad Ginning and Mfg. Co. Ltd., and the Nav Bharat Cotton Mills has been scrapped. The number of mills in the Bombay Presidency exclusive of Ahmedabad and Bombay City and Island decreased from 65 to 60 for reasons mentioned below.

The names of Hatim Mills and Surat Industrial Mills have been removed as they have not been working for a long time; the names of the Baroda Calico Industrial Mills, (2) Santokbal Wvg. Factory, (3) Surya Prakash Weaving Factory, (4) Sri Vinayak Weaving Mills and (5) Ikekar Textiles Ltd. have been removed as they have less than 50 looms and the name of the Tapidas Govanram Khadkar Factory has not been included as it is a silk factory. One mill, namely the Sind Textile Mills started operations on 1st February 1937 and has been included in the statement.

MILLS IN BENGAL

The number of equipped mills in Bengal is 26 as against 24 last year, the Shri Durga Cotton Spg. and Wvg. Mills and the Chittaranjan Cotton Mills having commenced work. There was no change in the number of mills in Central Provinces, Berar, Rajputana and the United Provinces, but the number of equipped mills in the Punjab increased by 1; the Sutlej Cotton Mills in Okhara having commenced operation in March 1937. In Madras Presidency the number of mills increased by two: the Tirumurti Mills and the Salem Rajendra Mills having commenced working. Out of the 370 equipped mills in the country, 35

were partly or completely idle. Of these 35 mills, 5 were located in Bombay City and Island and 10 in Ahmedabad.

SPINDLES AND LOOMS
The total number of spindles in the equipped mills of the country now stands at 9,731,000, a decrease of 126,000 during the year. The total number of looms is 1,97,810, a decrease of 2,252 during the year. In Bombay City and Island, the number of spindles fell from 29.85 lakhs to 28.90 lakhs and the number of looms from 68,000 to 67,000. In Ahmedabad, the number of spindles decreased from 2,042,000 to 1,976,400 and the number of looms from 51,000 to 49,000. In the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Ahmedabad and Bombay City, the number of spindles and looms decreased by 6,300 and 400 respectively. In the United Provinces, the number of spindles and looms were respectively 741,000 and 11,000; the number of spindles increased by 6,000 and the number of looms by 500. The number of erected spindles and looms in Bengal shows an increase of 18,600 and 700 respectively as compared with last year. In the Madras Presidency, there was an increase of 60,000 spindles and 200 looms. In the Central Provinces, there was no change in the number of looms, but an increase of 2,000 spindles, the figures at the end of the year being spindles 323,000 and looms 5,739. In Central India which includes mills in Indore and Gwalior, the number of spindles increased by 2,000 to 370,000 and the number of looms increased by 200 to 10,000. In the Punjab, the number of spindles increased by 6,000 to a total of 94,000. In Hyderabad (Nizam's Territory) the number of spindles increased by 400 to a total of 125,180, but there was no change in the number of looms. In the Mysore State, there was a decrease of 19,000 in the number of spindles but the number of looms increased by 250. The change in the number of spindles and looms in other centres of the Industry was insignificant.

PAID-UP CAPITAL
The total paid-up capital of the Industry on 31st August 1937 amounted to Rs. 39.82 lakhs.

SPINDLES AND LOOM ACTIVITY

In the year ending 31st August, 1937, the Industry consumed 1,573,000 candles of 784 lbs. of cotton which is approximately the same as the consumption last year. The average number of spindles working daily during the year was 8,441,000 out of a total of 9,731,000 erected. Last year, the corresponding figures were 8,504,000 working out of a total of 9,867,000 erected. Of the 200,000 looms erected, an average of 177,000 were working daily during the year. This compares with the figure of 178,000 working daily in the previous year out of a total of 200,000. In Bombay City and Island, only 2,322,000 spindles and 59,000 looms out of 2,890,000 spindles and 67,000 looms respectively were working regularly. The above-quoted figures of spindle and loom activity do not include night shift working. The figure of cotton consumed, however, includes night and day consumption.

The number of operatives employed daily on day shift work was approximately 417,000 as against 418,000 in the previous year. Particulars of the numbers regularly employed on night shift work are not available.

NOTE—The particulars given above do not include the figures of two mills in Bengal, two mills in Madras and one mill in the Punjab which did not furnish the particulars.

The figures for the Cotton Mills in Burma are not included in this review.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Bannerjee 25 4 98 3
Mankad 17 3 46 1
Habibullah 19 4 53 0
Mohoni 7 2 24 0
Nimbalkar 9 0 36 2
Havewalla 16 3 38 1
Gopaldas 7 1 23 0

FALL OF WICKETS:

1118, 2122, 3174, 4203, 5214, 6226, 7226, 8320, 9354 (453 declared).
PROF. DEODHAR'S TEAM—(2nd Innings).
Mushtaq Ali, c Godambe, b Naomal 51
K. Bose, c Wadker, b Nayudu 54
R. B. Nimbalkar, b Naomal 32
Prof. D. B. Deodhar, c Khanna, b Naomal 8
D. R. Havewalla, b Naomal 0
11/275.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Godambe 3 0 6 0
Nayudu 25 3 69 5
Hazare 4 1 21 0
Tata Rao 3 0 9 0
Khanna 2 0 23 0
Naomal 25 3 131 6
Bhagwan Dass 2 0 9 0

FALL OF WICKETS:

1/100, 2/113, 3/136, 4/138, 5/149, 6/157, 7/158, 8/183, 9/203, 10/203, 11/275.



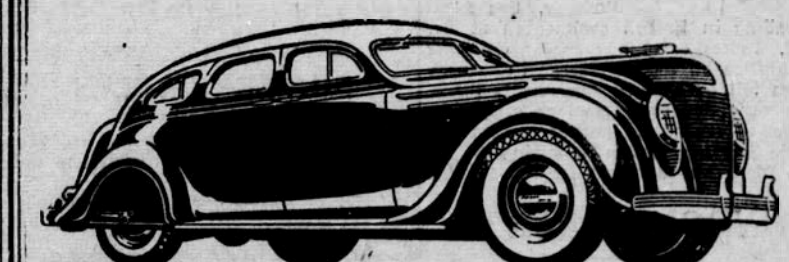
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RAJNANDGAON MILL STRIKE

Settlement Likely Next Week

RAJNANDGAON, Dec. 28.
In connection with the strike of workers of the Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills, Rajnandgaon, it is understood, an amicable settlement of the dispute is likely to be arrived at by the first week of January.

The Dewan of Rajnandgaon has left for Calcutta to discuss the situation with the management.—United Press.

Harijan M. L. A.'s Appeal To Girdi

MADRAS, (By Mail.)

The Harijan members of the Madras Legislative Assembly waited in deputation on the Hon. Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Industries and Labour and represented to him that scholarships given by the Labour Department to Harijan students should be continued in the case of even plucked students.

The Minister is said to consider the matter sympathetically.—A. P.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON TWO POINTS DOWN Cross Rate Steady: Franc Easy

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE QUIET WHEAT FIRM

NEW YORK COTTON
Market kept steady with colourless trading in view of quieter foreign cables. Sentiment cheerful with scarcity of contracts helpful factor.
LONDON EXCHANGES
Opened steady. There was little support. Franc opened steady and then eased slightly.
London Securities kept steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1938.	
Previous closing	New York, Dec 28
Today's opening	8.32
Difference	8.34
Today's closing	8.30
Difference	-0.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1938	
Previous closing	Liverpool, Dec 28
Today's opening	4.74
Difference	4.69
Today's closing	4.65
Difference	-0.06

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May Rs. 170-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York cotton kept steady with trading generally colourless in view of quieter foreign cables however underlying sentiment was cheerful with scarcity of contracts helpful factor.
Trading in March commenced at 8.34 i.e. two points higher than previous closing prices advanced on scattered buying but thereafter demand slowed down in absence of further support with price gradually easing to 8.31 although undertone remained steady.

NEW YORK COTTON

The following were the opening ranges:
December (8.22/8.22) 8.23/8.22
January (8.33/8.33) 8.35/8.34
March (8.40/8.40) 8.40/8.40

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec 28
American December (4.73) 4.68
American January (4.74) 4.69
Sakels January (6.85) 6.82
Sakels March (6.79) 6.77

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Dec 28
Trading in Broach commenced at Rs. 170/2. Prices early advanced on some speculative buying on cessation of which prices fell back while movements thereafter restricted owing to lack of buying power subsequently market displayed better tendency again following better New York closed steady at Rs. 171.

LONDON MARKETS

The rates at 2.30 p. m. were as follows:

TEA	
Indian Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4	1-0 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4	1-2 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4	1-0 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-8) 1-8	1-8

JUTE

New Crop December (19 1/16 sellers)
18 15/16 sellers
Dunlop January (22 3/4 sellers) 22 1/4 sellers
Lightning January (22 3/4) 22 3/4

RUBBER

Spot (7 1/4 value) 7 3/16 value
Forward April June (7 7/16 paid sellers) 7 3/8 paid value

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay December January (214 1/8 sellers) 214 1/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta December January (215 1/8 sellers) 215 1/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata December (212 5/8 sellers) 212 11/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal January (211 13/16 sellers) 211 3/4 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec 28
Liverpool wheat opened firm with March at 88 1/4 and May 89 1/4. Prices advanced on better overseas cables and dealer shippers offers and after giving way little under scattered selling again improved on reports of sale of Australian cargo.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec 28
Chicago wheat opened quiet with December at 0.55 5/8. Prices kept steady but inactive with traders little disposed to buy owing to uncertainty abroad with prices later easing on scattered selling to 0.55 1/4.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations	
Previous closing	New York, Dec 28
Today's opening	4.99 11/16
Difference	4.99 13/16
Today's closing	4.99 5/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

Previous closing	London, Dec 28
Today's opening	4.99 8/2
Today's closing	4.99 7/5

FRANC RATE

Previous closing London, Dec 28 147.18
Today's opening 147.18
Today's closing 147.15

LONDON EXCHANGES

London exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.99.75 and then moved up to 4.99.7 on scattered support. Franc opened at 147.18 and then eased to 147.15 with steady tendency.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-8 1/8) 1-8 1/8
Paris on Bombay (11.112) 11.110
New York on Bombay (37.74) 37.74
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 3/4) 0.93 3/4
London on Milan (95.00) 95.00
London on Shanghai (1-2 3/16) 1-2 3/16
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 5/8
to 11/16 per cent
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8
to 11/16 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8
to 11/16 per cent

LONDON METALS

Today's opening rates were as follows:
Tin (2186 1/4 buyers 2186 3/8 sellers. Steady) 2183 buyers 2183 1/4 sellers.
Lead (215 5/8 buyers 215 3/4 sellers. Quiet) 215 5/8 buyers 215 3/4 sellers. Quiet.
Electrolytic Copper (244 to 245) 243 to 244
Glasgow Iron (112) 112

SILVER CABLES

The following cable information was received from London:
"India sold. Speculators bought. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

Spot	London, Dec 28
Forward	(18 7/16 1/16) 18 3/16 1/4
	(18 1/4 1/16) 18 1/8 1/8

LONDON GOLD

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (26-19-7 1/2) 26-19-7
Gold Bars (26-19-7 1/2) 26-19-7

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Dec 28
Silver ready 47 8 0
Silver Posh 47 9 0
Silver Mah 47 10 0
Gold ready 47 10 0
Gold Posh 47 10 0
Gold Mah 47 10 0
Sovereign 22 6 0

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).
Bombay, Dec 28
Rates at 11-0 a.m. 7 14 3
Rates at 12-0 noon 7 14 4
Rates at 3-0 p.m. 7 14 6
Rates at 5-0 p.m. 7 14 6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations
Bombay, Dec 28
Wheat January 5 3 3
Wheat May 4 14 3
Linseed May 7 14 3

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation
Liverpool, Dec 28
Liverpool wheat December closed at 90 1/2 as against the previous closing at 90

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Dec 28
The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at 93 followed as against the previous closing at 93.

INDIAN LOANS

3 per cent Indian (£99) £99	3 1/2 per cent Indian (£93 1/4) £93 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55	4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-63 (£115) £115
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£107 1/4) £107 1/4	5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£107 1/4) £107 1/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59	(£102 1/4) £103 1/2
5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/70	(£107 3/8) £107 1/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 3/8) £74 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 1/8) £102 1/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£105 7/8) £105 7/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£112 3/8) £112 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£101 5/8) £101 5/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111) £111

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London Stock Exchange was quiet and under holiday influence with very little business passing. Gifted securities kept steady on better demand three and half was quoted at 93 1/2 i.e. ten shillings higher than previous close.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (15-3) 15-3
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (60-3) 60-3
Hydro Electric (dol 5 3/8) dol 5 1/4
Musical Industries (16-4 1/2) 16-4 1/2
Princhin Johnson (38-6) 38-6
Imperial Chemical (35-4 1/2) 35-3
Woolworth New Ordinary (71-0) 71-0
Realisation 1930 (£49-6) 49-6
Dunlop Rubber (32-9) 32-9
Unilever Ordinary (36-9) 36-4 1/2
Ford Motors (22-6) 22-0
Cables and Wireless new ordinary (£66-6) 66-3
British American Tobacco (108-9) 108-1 1/2
Carrears 'A' (£7-6) 7-6
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (146-10 1/2) 146-10 1/2
P. and O. S. N. Company Deferred (22-0) 22-0
Distillers (106-6) 106-6
Bredford Dyeers (£5-3) 5-3
British Celanese (£5) 5
J. and P. Coates Ordinary (41-3) 41-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (47-3) 47-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (6-1 1/2) 6-1 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (26-6) 26-6
Inter Nickels (dol 46-4 1/2) dol 43-10 1/2
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (50-7 1/2) 51-3
Tata Steel Preference (£100) £102

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (19) 19
Donoro Tea (42-3) 42-6
Empire of India (31-0) 31-6

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (29-3) 29-3
Gula Kelampong (29-4 1/2) 29-4 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (28-7 1/2) 28-7 1/2

JUTE SHARES

Nandydrug (53-9) 53-9
Burma Corporation (12-1 1/2) 12-1 1/2
Rio Tinto (£19-6) 19-9
East Rand Proprietors (58-9) 58-9
Rand Mines (58-4 1/2) 58-1 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15-4 1/2) £15-7 1/2
Associated Portland Cement (90-0) 88-1 1/2
Trinidad Leaseholds (100) 100
Suh Nigel (£10-4 1/2) £10-4 1/2
Spring Mines Split Shares (32-6) 32-6
Union Corporation (£7-10 1/2) £7-10 1/2

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (39-4 1/2) 39-4 1/2
Anglo Iranian (78-9) 77-6
Burma Oil (118-9) 117-6
Mexican Eagle (21-1 1/2) 21-9
Shell Transport (95-4 1/2) 97-6
Royal Dutch (41-10 1/2) 40-6

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£63-6) 63-6
S. and S. Ordinary (£25-10 1/2) £25-10 1/2
L. N. E. R. Deferred (£4-3) £4-3
Southern Dutch (19-3) 19-3
London Paris Cement (£128) £128
London Transport 'C' Stock (£79 3/4) £79-9

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec 28
Today's opening rates were as follows:
U. S. Steel Common (dol 59 1/4) dol 59 1/2
General Motor (dol 32) dol 30 3/4
Anacostia Copper Mining (dol 32) dol 29-0
U. S. Steel Preference (unquoted) 107 5/8

Bombay Congress Delegates' Meeting

A meeting of the newly elected delegates from the Congress Province of Bombay City will be held on Tuesday, the 31st January, 1938, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Markets Generally Idle

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, Dec 28
On the Stock Exchange, with a disappointing overnight Wall Street, and the fact that many operators had not yet returned from the holidays, the markets were generally idle, apart from some continental offering for leading oils and Paris inquiry for a few kaffir specialties.
Among commodities, cotton, rubber and base metals were slightly easier, but maize rallied on Argentina weather fears.
Wall Street opened easy.

South Indian Festival In Parel

Radha Cartoonist writes:—
Apart from being international, embracing a sprinkling of the cosmopolitan population of the world, the city of Bombay includes among its residents a very representative collection of the different provincial people of India. The Bengalis form quite a good bloc amongst themselves and their annual Durga procession is well-remembered by Bombay. The Canarese community, the Saraswat community, for the matter of that every Indian-provincial community keep their home colour fresh by celebrating at the appropriate times their festivals in Bombay.

The Madras, "the ubiquitous Madras," in the words of Sir Mohamed Habibullah, who have adopted Bombay as their home, have massed together at Matunga, a good number of them having built their own residences, too, and have turned that suburb a little Madras. Their peculiar South Indian music, their peculiar customs and conventions saturate the Matunga atmosphere all the year round.

Parel has become in its own way, another miniature Madras. I am writing this just now, because, a continuous week of colourful Madras customs and airs have been seen and heard. The occasion was the celebration of the Sri Ramana Jayanti Utsava by the devoted members of the Sri Ramana Satchidananda Samaj, Parel.

Established in 1923, the devotees of this association pay devoted homage to one of the greatest living saints in India whose name also has attained international fame. Paul Brunton, that well-known author, has just left the shores of India after spending a considerable time in the Ashram of the Saint, "Ramana-nashram," at Tiruvannamalai, about 130 miles South of Madras. From the preceding Sunday to the 26th (Madras) Parel had been very religiously-minded. Religious observances peculiar to Southern Madras, chanting of religious vedic songs coupled with entertainments of pure Carnatic music, the display by the ladies of their vividly-hued sarees and scintillating diamonds and gems of their jewellery were the order of the day. It was a glorious week of reverent jollity and even the kids participated eagerly. Everyday beginning in the morning, with intervals, the celebrations were carried on far into the night. Vibhuti Abhishekam, Bilvarachana, Upanishad Parayanam, discourses on "Self-Realisation", Harikatha Kalakshepams were some of the terms one heard during the week, as the several items of the programmes were termed.

COMMUNITY DINNER.

On Sunday afternoon a large number of beggars were fed. Previous experience had taught that South Indian food when given to the Bombay beggars was not appreciated and most of them were unable to consume it. Hence, since last year, Chapatties and Bhajias were specially prepared and given to them. Simultaneous a huge gathering of "Madras" South Indians sat for "Samaradhana." This means they sat down for a congregational community dinner and in a customary observation that goes in always with some religious functions.

The crowning feature of the week was the grand procession on Sunday night lasting a couple of hours the whole being enlivened with music recital of Upanishads, Bhajan, etc.

Far from their native homes, out of touch with them for years on end at times, these temporary exiles from Madras kept their native atmosphere green and fresh by such associations and attendant celebrations. The festival was held in the paved open space between the first and the second Krishna buildings in Parel. The participants in the festival were numerous and their spirit of participation was very enthusiastic. Dependant as they are for the expenses purely on voluntary contributions, thanks to the selfless work of the year's President Mr. V. C. V. Iyer, and the organizing zeal of Mr. S. Ramu and Mr. P. S. Sharma the whole festival can be dubbed an "A-1" success.

MONOPOLISTS WARNED

U. S. Govt. Charges Them With Causing Trade Depression & Slump

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.
"Monopolists, who have priced themselves into slump" were assailed by the Assistant Attorney-General Jackson, who declared: "We are not running into a major depression to-day." But he warned that the Government would step in, if private enterprise could not adjust itself to the conditions. Some quarters, view the Address as indicating that the administration would press the Congress strongly at the next session to enact anti-monopoly and other pending social and economic measures.—Reuter.

TAIRSEE'S REQUEST AND CHALLENGE

Hopes C.C. Of I. Will Come To Terms: Else Hindu Gym. Will Have Its Own Stadium

The P. J. Hindu Gymkhana were host to the teams that played in the festival cricket match at a dinner held at their Club House on Tuesday night. Covers were laid for about 200 guests and the dinner was a grand function as all invited were past and present sportsmen. Mr. L. R. Tairsee, President of the Hindu Gymkhana, in a humorous after-dinner speech said:

"I thank all those who co-operated with us so willingly to make this fixture—festival cricket match—such a success."
Continuing Mr. Tairsee said, "I do hope that the Cricket Club of India will come to an agreement with us and we shall always be prepared to take part in the Pentangular tournament. Failing a satisfactory agreement we shall make our festival cricket match an annual fixture and show to the Cricket Club that the Hindu Gymkhana is capable of doing big things. If it comes to it we are even ready to erect our own stadium."

HINDU 'VARSITY' CONVOCATION

Malaviya Welcomes British Science Delegation

BENARES, Dec. 28.
The 20th convocation of the Hindu University was held this afternoon to confer honorary degrees on some patrons, distinguished scholars and graduates of the University.

In the presence of distinguished visitors and the elite of the various provinces the function began with prayer, presided over by Pandit Malaviya, Vice-Chancellor. Honorary degrees were conferred on the following persons:—
The Nawab of Rampur, the Maharaja of Tehri Garhwal, Sir James Jeans, Sir Eddington, Dr. Aston, Prof. Baly, Prof. Brackman, Prof. Jung, Dr. Crew, Dr. Jagannath, Jha, Dr. C. Y. Chintamani, Mahabhopadhyaya Gauri Shankar Hiranand Ojha, Lord Harding (ex-Viceroy), the Maharaja of Mysore, the Maharaja of Udaipur, the Maharaja of Cochin, the Maharani Sahiba of Baroda, the Maharani Sahiba of Bikaner and Senior Maharani and Mother Maharani of Travancore.

Later conferment of degrees on graduates began. 77 degrees were conferred. One D.Sc. degree was also conferred.

After the award of prizes and medals the Vice-Chancellor gave some sound advice to the outgoing graduates. He asked them to speak the truth, do their duty, not to neglect their study, remember the teachings of Manu and Gita and conduct themselves accordingly.

WELCOME TO SCIENTISTS

Panditji, while welcoming the British Science Delegation, said: "We are fortunate enough to have the Science Delegation in our midst, led by Sir James Jeans. Their names will serve as light to our students."

Panditji thanked them for gracing the occasion by their presence.

Then Sir James Jeans delivered the Convocation address.—United Press

MAHARASHTRA P. C. C. PRESIDENTSHIP

(From Our Correspondent).
POONA, Dec. 28.

It is understood a meeting of the M. P. C. C. will be held on January 16 to elect the new president in place of Mr. Shankarrao Deo and Mr. K. M. Jedhe, M.L.A., who was elected unopposed from the City East, may be elected president unopposed, if Mr. Deo does not contest, which is likely.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED Bombay, Dec 28

B. I. S. N. ss Gharinda of 3212 reg tons Captain J. Drummond arrived from Rangoon via Colombo, Tuticorin and Cochin with cargo of rice and timber.
P. and O. S. N. ss Mirzapore of 4155 reg tons, Capt. J. Waldrum arrived from Karachi via Porebunder and Bedi Br. with general cargo.
T. Morrison ss Nurjehan of 3379 reg tons, Capt. J. F. Smith arrived from Calcutta via Madras Galle and Cochin with coal and general cargo.
B. I. S. N. ss Bandra of 1893 reg tons, Capt. T. J. Murphy arrived from Calcutta via Madras Colombo and Mangalore with general cargo.

B. I. S. N. ss Nalgonda of 4101 reg tons, Capt. J. Enderby sailed for Karachi and Kathiawar Coast Ports with same bottom cargo.

LOADING
The following vessels booked for loading on 28-12-37:
S. S. Akbar (T. M.) for Jeddah and Red Sea Ports via Karachi and Aden.
S. S. Victoria (L. T.) for Europe and American Ports.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, Dec 28
2 President Polk 6304 Suez 28-12 F F Campbell
3 Britannia 5281 Liverpool 1-1-38 A. S. N.
4 Ozarda 3038 NF NF MM
5 Jalavihar 3381 Bhavnagar 28-12 Scindia S N
6 Chyabasa 4022 Calcutta 3-1 M M
11 Kunishima Maru 2440 Yokohama 28-12 N Y K
16 Kandelfels 4783 Hamburg 29-12 L Edwards

Victoria Dock

7 Barjora 1908 NF NF MM

Prince's Dock

A Nurjehan 3379 Calcutta 3-1 T Morrison
B El Madina 1629 Jeddah 3-1 Scindia S N
C/R. Tairfield 2776 N F 30-12 M M
H. Motravati 699 N F, N F, B. S. N.
F. Alavi 3161 Jeddah 30-12 T Morrison
N/O. Varela 1926 Bursah 30-12 M M
Q. Bandra 1893 Persian Gulf, 5-1 M M
P. Bamora 1870 Persian Gulf, 29-12 M M

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Newsheer 30-12-37 M M
Strathnaver 30-12-37 P and O S N
Stratheden 15-1-38 P and O
Carthage 6-1-38 P and O S N
Somali 31-12-37 J and O S P

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Barcelona 1-1-38 P and O
Clan Ronald 28-12-37 J. Finlay
Narkunda 1-1-38 P and O S N

New Olive Oil NUTEX
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THE SUPREME HAIR REMOVER,
Ends Superfluous Hair,
Permanently.

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1937

Festival Cricket Match

Victory For Major Nayudu's Team Deodhar's Men All Out For 275 In Second Innings

Whirlwind Hitting On Tuesday: Nayudu Captures 5 For 69

SCORES:—

Nayudu's Team (1st Innings)	223
Deodhar's Team (1st Innings)	306
Nayudu's Team (2nd Innings) for 9 wts.	453
Deodhar's Team (2nd Innings)	275

Cricket that cheers the heart of the average man watching a holiday fixture was witnessed when the Festival Match on the Hindu Gymkhana ground was resumed on Tuesday morning.

Some really big hitting was indulged in by Mushtaq Ali and K. Bose, who opened Professor Deodhar's team's second innings. A century in 47 minutes was the feat put up by this pair.

This total had in it 17 boundaries and 2 sixes. This meant 80 of the 100 had come from forceful batting.

Major Nayudu deferred the declaration of the close of his innings till he held an advantage of 370 runs.

At 11-35 a.m. Deodhar's men entered on their big effort to get these points before 5-15 p.m.

THE FIRST PAIR RACED THINGS UP AND HAD THE SATISFACTION OF SEEING 100 RUNS PUT UP, BEFORE THE INITIAL PARTNERSHIP WAS DISSOLVED.

THE TWO CHEAP DISMISSALS THAT FOLLOWED HAVE SOMEWHAT SPOILT A GOOD START.

AT LUNCH TIME THE SCORE-BOARDS SHOWED 133 FOR 3.

Continuing after the break for lunch, Prof. Deodhar's men succumbed their opponents' attack and the batsmen were sent back to the pavilion at short intervals with the result that when the score-board showed the batting side's total at 223, 6 more men (after lunch) had concluded their careers.

MERRY INNINGS

Then came the last partnership, between Habibullah and Deep Chand, which yielded 72 runs in 35 minutes—quick work indeed. Habibullah was mainly responsible for this. He played a merry innings for his fast and unbeaten 46, which included three sixes and 4 fours.

The second innings of the team captained by Prof. Deodhar came to a close with a total of 275, thus giving Nayudu's team the victory by 85 runs.

Major Nayudu was the most

successful bowler. He returned the following analysis:—
O. M. R. W.
25 3 69 5

Mushtaq Ali was permitted to bat for Deodhar's side, as the latter team had lost Hindlekar, Vinoo Mankad and Banerjee. This trio has left for Calcutta to participate in the third Unofficial Test Match against Tennyson's XI.

DETAILS OF PLAY

Major Nayudu did not declare as was expected on Tuesday morning, and the overnight not outs, Hazare and Godambe, resumed his team's innings, facing the attack of Habibullah and Gandhi.

The total at the close of the play on Tuesday was 434. Play was sedate to start with, and from the stands the vocal enthusiasm of Tuesday was wanting.

At 11-20 a.m. the declaration came. Nayudu's men had climbed 453. The tenth wicket partnership was still in existence, Hazare



K. Bose hitting out in great style off Naomal.



D. R. Havewala clean bowled by Naomal.



Crowds of people rushing to the Hindu Gymkhana Pavilion at the close of the Festival Match on Tuesday.

and Godambe being not out with 103 and 28 respectively.

Ninety-nine runs had come from the penultimate pair. More than half of Hazare's score had come off big hits. During his career at the wicket he had reached the boundary 15 times. His century had nothing in it to detract from the good performance.

The Indore player had faced the attack with confidence and in collecting his substantial total had scored all-round the wicket. Banerjee, Gandhi and Nimbalkar shared bowling honours.

At 11-35 a.m. Professor Deodhar's team entered on their second venture.

The batting side had lost Hindlekar, Vinoo Mankad and Banerjee. To balance loss of batting strength, Mushtaq Ali was allowed to have an innings for the side now using the crease.

This bat accompanied by K. Bose (Calcutta) formed the first association. The first pair opened confidently and 10 was passed in 7 minutes. Nayudu conceded 13 runs off his first six balls.

He gave the ball to Hazare after his initial over.

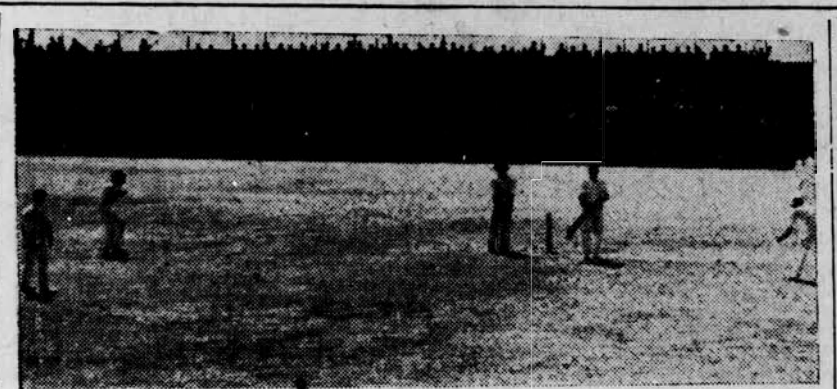
Twenty appeared on the telegraph board before the clock had ticked the first quarter of an hour. Fifteen of the score was against Mushtaq Ali's name.

MARK MISSED

Godambe was taken off and Tata Rao (Indore) came on to bowl at the North end at 31 Mushtaq Ali (21) should have returned to the Club House now. He attempted a run following a bad throw in and was yards out of his ground, when the ball reached Tata Rao who was standing where the crease were empty, he did everything, but break the wickets. This apparently was going to prove an expensive bit of very bad stumping, as Mushtaq Ali celebrated his life with three successive boundaries, glancing Hazare to leg, steering the same bowler through the slips and then getting him to stands past mid-on. Khanna relieved Hazare. The batsmen refused to be subdued and they hit out.

Fifty came in 24 minutes. This was splendid going and had removed the dull atmosphere that hung over Hindu Gymkhana ground when things started on Tuesday morning.

The first round of real cheering.



Gopaldas caught by Godambe off Nayudu.

however, came when Bose put a delivery of Hazare well over the boundary line.

SECOND LIFE

A double change in bowling was made at 70, Nayudu and Naomal operating.

Bose punished Naomal to get the second six of his innings. Naomal gave the batsman 12 runs off his second over. The batsman were travelling neck to neck in their great run for points, at 84, Mushtaq Ali was with 44 and his partner's credit stood at 40. At this score an incorrect decision gave Mushtaq Ali a second life.

Naomal was bowling to the batsman the latter stepped out to lift him to the opposite boundary, he missed him badly; the ball in going over the sticks flicked off the right ball, the wicket-keeper was well away from the stumps, but had reached the stumps as the ball fell.

It was evident that the umpire had not watched the flight of the ball, as Mushtaq Ali was not given out the fall of the ball had been attributed to Bhandarkar the wicket-keeper. Some hefty hitting was now indulged in and boundaries were a common feature. Bose, the Bengal batsman, reached his half century before Mushtaq Ali.

Four runs latter, however, Bose paid the penalty for high hitting as Wadkar took a nice catch practically on the boundary limit.

Just before this the 100 of the innings had been scored in the remarkable time of only 47 minutes. Bose's innings could well be described as a revel, his 54 had 9 fours

and two sixes, the other scoring strokes were a couple of two's and a pair of singles, (100-1-84).

Mushtaq Ali was out in a very similar way. He skied Naomal towards the off boundary, Godambe held the ball, Mushtaq Ali's inning was also full of hilarity, (113-2-51).

CHEAP DISMISSALS

The third association saw R. Nimbalkar and Deodhar together. The fireworks displayed by previous pair were now missing and subdued work at the crease was the order of things.

The first time Deodhar relaxed his restraint he was out. He attempted to execute a hit, but Khanna brought off a brilliant catch with only his left hand, at mid-off (138-3-8).

D. R. Havewala came in next. His life was short. Naomal bowling him with a beautiful ball that swung in from the off with a greater brisk than the batsman had allowed for, (138-4-0). This was the position at lunch the next out player being Nimbalkar, who so far had 22 against his name on the score book.

With Deodhar's XII still wanting 227 runs to get on terms with their opponents, went on with their effort.

M. Gopaldas (Karachi) was sent in to partner Nimbalkar on resumption. Naomal finished his over from the Islam Gymkhana end. Nayudu took the ball from the opposite side.

The Karachiman took a brace on Nayudu and gave his side 140. This batsman had a life after this an easy catch was not taken by

Bhandarkar behind the wickets. Naomal was the bowler to suffer. The bowlers were troubling the men whose duty it was to score and things were on the slow side. Nayudu took a wicket when 11 runs had been added to the pre-lunch score. Gopaldas was the victim. The leaving player had only given his side 5, (149-5-5).

Shantilal Gandhi entered to bat, his partner, Nimbalkar, however, was not long associated with him, for, at 157 one of Naomal's googlies was his undoing. Nimbalkar had played for a safe and useful 32, (157-6-32).

L. B. Kenny, who was deputising for Hindlekar, partnered Gandhi at the sixth fall. Interest in the proceedings was flagging. Gandhi attempted to strike a bright spot, he almost lifted Naomal on to the first floor verandah of the Club House, but was the bowler's victim immediately after, putting his very next delivery into Naomal's own hand, (168-7-12). This was Naomal's fifth dismissal on Tuesday.

The Karachi man had an excellent success with the leather and the following were his analyses at this stage:—

O	M	R	W
14	3	36	5

R. J. Gharat joined Kenny but after an addition of 17 runs, the latter fell a victim to Nayudu, being caught behind the wickets by Bhandarkar. Kenny had given his side 13 runs, (185-8-13).

This brought B. Mohoni and Gharat together. Mohoni lifted Naomal over the far screen for a sixer and sent up 207 of the innings at 3 p.m.

3 runs later Gharat skied a ball off Naomal and gave a high catch just on the on-boundary line to Roshan Lal The Punjab University player accepted this safely and Gharat was sent back to the Club House at 9, (203-9-13).

Deep Chand came to partner Mohoni but things continued to go from bad to worse for the batting side as at the same total they lost another wicket, Mohoni mistiming a delivery from Nayudu gave a dolly catch to Mushtaq, who took it easily, (203-10-9).

Habibullah and Deep Chand formed the last association.

BOWLING PUNISHED

The last pair were punishing



MUSHTAQ ALI, who playing for Nayudu's team in the second innings, scored 14, and being allowed to play again—this time in the Deodhar's team—completed 77.

the bowling wholeheartedly, Habibullah doing most of the work. The Rawalpindi batsman hit two sixers in Naomal's one over and raised the total to 230, while the next decade came immediately afterwards. Habibullah continued to use the long handle and hit another sixer and a four in Naomal's following over. Stepping forward to another delivery from the same bowler, the Rawalpindi player did not connect it well and gave a high catch to Godambe near the far screen boundary-line but the fieldsman failed to gather the ball, the batsman getting a "life" at 35, which he had scored in little less than 20 minutes. The total now stood at 250. Deep Chand was keeping up his end very well and was giving able assistance to his partner to increase the side's total.

Nayudu thought it essential to make a change in his attack at this stage and himself made way for Bhagwan Dass to bowl from the Catholic Gymkhana end, when the batting side's total stood at 257. Hitting Bhagwan Dass to the Committee stand Habibullah reached his individual 40. This sent up 270 for Deodhar's team.

NEW BALL.

Nayudu asked for the new ball at 274 and brought on Hazare to operate with it, while he himself took over the Islam Gymkhana end from Naomal. The latter change bore fruit, when in attempting to hook Nayudu, Deep Chand was dismissed being caught by Naomal at square-leg. This brought Prof. Deodhar team's second innings to a close with a total of 275. Habibullah played a merry innings for his fast and unbeaten 45, which included three sixers and 4 fours. The last partnership yielded 72 runs.

The match ended in a victory for the team captained by Major C. K. Nayudu by 95 runs.

Major Nayudu returned the best bowling analysis. He bowled 25 overs, 3 maiden, 69 runs and captured 5 wickets.

MAJOR NAYUDU'S TEAM (Second Innings)

K. V. Bhandarkar	b Banerjee	17
M. S. Gurtu	c Mohoni, b Gandhi	4

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Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE

